XII. The authorship and first publication of the "Jurinean" Genera of *Hymenoptera:* Being a reprint of a long-lost work by Panzer, with a translation into English, an Introduction, and Bibliographical and Critical notes.

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This paper deals with a problem, which must first be solved, before any attempt to fix the Generic Nomenclature of Hymenoptera *according to the principle of "Priority" can be accepted as final. The problem is simply this*—when *were a number of Genera accredited by some authorities to Panzer, and by others to Jurine, first technically "published", and* who *was their real "author"?*

We believe that a complete answer to both questions is supplied by a long-forgotten Article, which is here reproduced by photographic processes from the only copy of it whose existence we have been able to discover. This Article was published at Erlangen in May 1801, *and contains* inter alia *a Synoptic List of the Panzer-Jurine Genera in which they are compared with the Genera adopted by Fabricius in* Ent. Syst. *Vol.* 2 (1793) *and its* Supplementum (1798). *We shall refer to this Synopsis in future as the* "Erlangen List," *and give reasons why Jurine is to be considered the author of any Generic Name made valid by it.*

This Article appeared anonymously in two instalments in a weekly publication. But in a footnote on p. 7 *of* Krit. Rev. (1806) *Panzer acknowledges himself to have been its author, and his statement is entirely borne out by internal evidence contained in the Article itself. This, however does not apply to the Synoptic List above mentioned. What Panzer claims in* Krit. Rev., *and what he manifestly has a right to claim, is* not *the first publication of* any Names at all (!) but *to have explained in this Article the method first devised by Jurine for classifying* Hymenoptera, *viz. the so-called "alary system" adopted in Jurine's* Nouvelle Méthode (*a work first announced for publication in* 1799, *submitted to Panzer for inspection at some time previous to May* 1801, *and ultimately published at Geneva in* 1807).

The present writers were led to make the investigations which have enabled them to republish these long-forgotten documents as follows—

They were in correspondence as to the probable correctness or otherwise of certain conclusions arrived at by Mr. Rohwer in his recent publications dealing with the Genotypes of Sawflies, and had arrived, by different lines of argument, at the same result: viz. that while Mr. Rohwer's conclusions generally seemed to follow logically from his premisses, certain of those premisses had been arrived at without examination of all available evidence, and had therefore been accepted

somewhat prematurely. Conspicuously this appeared to them to be the case with Mr. Rohwer's treatment of the "Jurinean" Genera. For various reasons they felt convinced that there was some mystery involved here, and that Mr. Rohwer had not succeeded in getting to the bottom of it. And it suddenly struck them both simultaneously (their letters on the subject actually crossing each other in the Post!) that the mystery might possibly be solved by ascertaining what exactly it was that Panzer had said *in the Articles alluded to by him on p.* 7 *of* Krit. Rev. *Vol.* **2.** *They determined therefore, if possible, to search out and examine those Articles.*

For a long time, however, it seemed that this search was doomed to failure, and that the Articles had disappeared beyond hope of recovery. Enquiry was made after them in all possible quarters, but not a trace of them could anywhere be found. At last, on a happy suggestion of Dr. K. Jordan, application was made to the authorities of the University at Erlangen; and, through the most kind and courteous assistance of Oberbibliothekar Dr. Heiland, it was ascertained that a copy of the Erlangen Litteratur-Zeitung *for* 1801, *containing the Articles in question, still existed in the Library of the University. It was too rare (perhaps even unique?) to be sent abroad for any purpose whatever; but we were most kindly provided with photographs (paper negatives) of the documents themselves, and from these negatives Messrs. André and Sleigh have made "blocks" from which our facsimile reproductions are now being printed. It has unfortunately been necessary to cut up the blocks, and thereby somewhat alter the appearance of the Articles, which were printed originally in 4to with double columns (in the style of the* Isis, Societas Entomologica, *etc.). Such an arrangement could only have been employed in the Pages of these Transactions, by making our reproductions copies on so reduced a scale of the negatives sent to us, that for any practical purpose they would have been almost, if not absolutely, useless. Except as above, we have tried to lay before our readers not only the substance but the actual form of the original publication. As a preliminary to this we have thought it may be worth while to put together a few notes—as follows—on the period* in *which Panzer and Jurine flourished, and the circumstances under which their chief works were produced.*

The Year of Grace 1793 was politically and socially one of the most eventful in European history. Nine of its months fall within Year I of the French Republican Calendar. It began with the trial and execution of Louis XVI (in January), and ended with the hideous massacres, etc., at Nantes (in December). It witnessed the first appearance in actual warfare of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the assumption of practical Dictatorship by Robespierre; also the guillotining of Marie Antoinette, Madame Roland, Charlotte Corday, and Philippe Égalité; the fall of the Girondins; the establishment of the "Reign of Terror"; the overthrow of the French Church and the deifying of Reason, etc., etc. In this year also commenced the long series of duels between France and Monarchical Europe,

in which Republics, Kingdoms and even Empires rose and perished, and the very foundations of the world seemed to be breaking up.

Yet amid all this distress of nations and perplexity, a more peaceful revolution—or rather evolution—quietly pursued its course. The scientific movement which we associate with the name of Linné was spreading and progressing in a manner which, considering the unrest and preoccupation in other matters of educated Europe in that age, cannot but seem to us surprising. Simultaneously Kirby in England, Lamarck and Latreille in Paris, Jurine in Switzerland, Klug in Germany, Fabricius in Denmark, Schrank in Austria, Rossi in Italy, and many other able men, continued to devote their best abilities to one and the same object, viz. a revised classification of the Linnean "Classis" *Insecta*. Many of these men had nothing else in common. Schrank was a Jesuit; Kirby a country clergyman; Lamarck and Latreille called themselves (perforce or voluntarily) "Citoyens," and worked under the aegis of the French Republic. Yet all considered themselves colleagues, and disciples of one master, the incomparable Linné (ob. 1778).

The present paper proposes *inter alia* to consider how certain of these men handled respectively one particular Ordo of the Linnean *Insecta*, viz. the *Hymenoptera*. These at that date had been divided into twenty genera, one of which was *Apis*. About a century later, the late E. Saunders was able to publish a list, from Britain alone, of twenty-eight genera, universally recognised as distinct, which in 1793 were still all included in the single genus *Apis*.

It was in this year (1793) that there appeared at Nuremberg, with a Preface dated the 21st of August, twelve sets of coloured figures with short diagnoses of German insects. Each figure, and each description, was on a separate sheet, and the sheets were not bound together, but packed in a sort of wrapper or envelope of coloured paper, bearing the date of its publication and a list of the insects figured therein. Corresponding titles were engraved on the plates, and printed as headings to the descriptions. This was the first instalment of a highly successful serial publication, which (with occasional intervals of suspension for a year or more at a time) continued to appear till 1813, certainly, and perhaps a little longer, under the direction of its first

editor, Dr. G. W. F. Panzer. Afterwards (at Regensburg) the work was continued by another editor; and it was finished, or left unfinished, about 1844. At present we are concerned only with Panzer's share in this work; and have nothing to say about its continuation in a later generation.

We purposely did not include Panzer among the systematists enumerated in a former paragraph, because his work was in no sense intended to be a contribution to systematics, but, simply, as an assistance to collectors in naming their insects according to the system adopted (at the time of his publication) by one particular author—viz. Fabricius, whom—to put the matter shortly—he treated as infallible. The title he gave to his work, which we shall cite hereafter as *Fn. Ins. Germ.*, was *Faunae Insectorum Germaniae Initia*—it was a book for *beginners*, and dealt only with *one local* Fauna. He publishes as "new" many *species*; but he neither characterises, nor intends to introduce as new to science, a single *genus*—at any rate when dealing with *Hymenoptera*. His own speciality, so far as he had one, was the *Coleoptera*; and he does not seem to have taken any considerable interest in *Hymenoptera* till some years after he commenced publication of *Fn. Ins. Germ.* Nor did he even attempt to make any contribution of his own to the systematics of that Order till 1806 (in a work to which we shall presently refer). It may be taken, therefore, that if, according to any of our present Codes, the mention of a generic name by Panzer in *Fn. Ins. Germ.* before 1806 makes Panzer its "author," he was its author, *not* by intention but *malgré lui!*

Whatever, from a modern point of view, may be thought as to the scientific or artistic merits of Panzer's Figures and descriptions, their publication undoubtedly gave a great stimulus to work on the *Hymenoptera*, and also, as we imagine, on other Orders, not in Germany only, but also in France and England, and this influence lasted as long as the publication itself continued. It is constantly quoted as evidence for the identification of particular species by such authors as—to take a few names at random—Kirby, Stephens, Shuckard, F. Smith in England; Latreille, Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau, Lucas in France; Klug, Taschenberg, and many others in Germany. And even now, it is occasionally necessary to consult it for the above purpose; though, for any other, it is practically obsolete. But it was never intended, nor thought to

be intended, as a contribution to the systematics of *Hymenoptera*.

Consultation of Panzer's *Fn. Ins. Germ.* is attended by several difficulties: (*a*) the plates are arranged in no order—one may represent a Bee, the next a Spider, the next a Beetle, etc.; (*b*) they were published with no Index, nor even List of Species for the whole work, only with a list on each envelope of the species figured in it; (*c*) the generic names used by Panzer are often no longer used in Panzer's sense, and he sometimes gives the same insect one name in an earlier fascicule (Heft) and another in a later; (*d*) the date of any particular Figure or diagnosis can seldom be ascertained without examining the wrapper which contained it, and not always then—besides, *bound* copies of the work often do not include these wrappers. Many of these difficulties may be to a large extent overcome by using the excellent Index published by the late E. Saunders, F.R.S. (Gurney and Jackson, London, 1888), to which the present writers desire to own their great obligation. But even this Index does not help us as to Panzer's obsolete and varying use of certain names: *e. g.* a Hymenopterist would suppose that *Macrocera lutea* cited in Saunders's Index must be a Bee, but it is in fact a *Dipteron!* And many of the species listed in the Index under *Tiphia* would not have been referred by Saunders himself to that Genus: one is a Bee, another some small parasitic species akin to the Proctotrupids, etc., another a Fossorial-wasp which Saunders would have called *Astata boops*. The addition to the Index of Saunders's own identification of each Panzerian species would have made the work not only invaluable, but almost unimprovable!

The particular authority invoked by Panzer to settle all questions as to the proper naming of Genera was (at any rate up to, and including, 1801) Vol. 2 of Fabricius's *Entomologia Systematica*, 1793; a *Supplement* to this work appeared in 1798, and thereafter Panzer follows the Supplement also. (N.B. *Entomologia Systematica* must not be confounded with the earlier *Systema Entomologiae* of the same author, 1775, though it *is*, more or less, a re-casting of it!) The *Ent. Syst.* was a very ambitious work, and intended not merely as a contribution to, but as a settlement of, the systematics of all *Insecta* from all parts of the world. Some of the Generic Names in it appear

there *for the first time;* others are repeated from the author's *earlier works*, and of these some were *not* first proposed by Fabricius, *but by Linné*. All these, however, when cited by Panzer, are accredited to Fabricius; and when writing of them collectively, he calls them the "*Fabrician* Genera" [*Fabriciussche* in 1801, *Fabriziussche* (sic) in 1806 !]. Every single Generic Name adopted for a Hymenopteron in *Fn. Ent. Germ.* up to 1799 is taken straight from *Ent. Syst.* or its *Supplement*, and is used, or meant to be used, *exactly in the Fabrician sense*.

But, about 1799, Panzer began to fall under a new influence, tending in a measure to draw him away from his former absolute dependence on Fabricius. He was getting into more and more frequent and intimate correspondence with an incomparably better Hymenopterist than Fabricius; with a man, in fact, who was the first real specialist on that Order; and who already, after many years' study of the subject, had practically completed an independent and highly original revision of the Order, relying especially on a character which Fabricius had left unnoticed, viz. the differences in "neuration" of their wings.

This new friend of Panzer's lived in 1799 at Bern; but soon after he removed to Geneva, where he became a Professor in its University, and there—but not till 1807—published, in its final form, the magnificent work, which he had practically completed, and even announced for publication, in 1799. (*Cf.* Jurine, *Nouvelle Méthode*, 1807, p. 13, foot-note.)

Jurine's *Nouvelle Méthode*, as it appeared in 1807, was (1) incomparably the most beautifully illustrated work dealing with *Hymenoptera* in existence, (2) a work introducing several entirely original characterisations of Genera, many of which remain to this day as foundations on which all systematists in dealing with this Order mainly build. But its real importance in entomological literature depends on neither of the above facts, but rather upon this—It ousted altogether (not at once, but within a very few years after its publication !) Fabricius and his "*Systema*" from the supremacy they had held so long. [Fabricius died in 1808, it is said from grief at the British bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807.] A new "Systema" had appeared, which on the whole may be said to have held the field ever since; though some of our best

Hymenopterists have succeeded in seeing for themselves and convincing others that the *neuration-characters* must no more be made an idol than the *instrumenta cibaria* of Fabricius, and that neither Fabricius nor Jurine can claim to have shown us once for all the infallible "characteres essentiales," by which Nature has *branded* or ticketed all living creatures in order that Man may be able to distinguish them! This is what the pre-Darwinian entomologists really meant by a "character," and the notion which still exists that there is some *essential* difference between "generic" and "non-generic" characters, "structural" characters and "colour" characters, "specific" characters and "varietal" characters, etc., etc., etc., is really not very different.

But though we now talk of Jurine's invention as a *System*—the "Alary System" and so forth—neither Jurine himself nor his contemporaries ever called it so. It was invariably called—not a System, but a Method. What is the difference? It seems to be this.

A System, or rather *The* System, is the *actual grouping of existences* which makes up the Universe. There can obviously be only *one* such System, and this Linné had called the "Systema Naturae," never claiming for a moment that he had made it or devised it, but only that he had *discovered* it. But a *Method* (*μέθοδος*) is something much humbler. It is simply a "way-towards" some desired goal. What Jurine claimed was simply this, to have devised a *new manner* of getting to the heart of things; —an easier, more rapid method, than that of Fabricius—but nothing more. This will have to be remembered, if we try to understand how it was possible for Panzer to think that Jurine's "Method" might be accepted without abandoning the only possible or conceivable "Systema," which "systema" to him meant simply—the Fabrician conception of *an Animal Kingdom based on certain essential differences between Animals which Nature had indicated by fashioning their "instrumenta cibaria" differently.* Believing this, and that such characters were the only really infallible and "natural" characters, Panzer could, and did, hold also, that animals might likewise have other characters, not in the strict sense "natural," but (as a matter of fact) so frequently accompanying the "natural" characters, that the presence of such and such an "artificial" character might give us a useful hint what the natural characters

of an animal possessing such an artificial character were likely to be.

One of the great merits which Panzer found in Jurine's wing-characters was just this—that they seemed to run more or less parallel with the Fabrician mouth-characters, and, in so far as they did so, to be approximately, even if not really, "natural." And Jurine himself either did not wish, or did not dare, openly to reject the claim made for the Fabrician characters that they were "natural." On the contrary, by figuring *mandibles* and antennae, as well as wings, in his Plates, he managed, very prudently, if it was done intentionally, to give the impression that, far from attacking the Fabrician characters, he was reinforcing them. And honest Panzer was only too willing to look at things in so satisfactory a light!

It is interesting to trace—for which purpose see Appendix A following this Introduction—the steps by which Panzer's confidence in Jurine is seen gradually ripening.

(*a*) First in 1799 we find Panzer telling the world through his *Fn. Ins. Germ.* that one Mr. Jurine of Bern was a very acute entomologist, who had got some "method" of his own for determining insects by their wings, who had sent him (Panzer) such and such insects, given him particulars of their "habitats," and was kindly going to give him more in future.

(*b*) Then in 1800, a year when the French and Austrians were cannonading each other under the walls of Nuremberg, Panzer publishes no instalment of the *Fn. Ins. Germ.* but waits for quieter times, and probably finds leisure to go more carefully into the "Proofs" and "Figures" of Jurine's forthcoming book, advertised last year, but not yet out.

(*c*) By May 1801 he had become convinced that this *Nouvelle Méthode* is an excellent idea, very convenient, and perfectly orthodox. He will give it a start, but in a quiet way, taking no responsibility for anything. So he gives it a favourable notice, not at Nuremberg (where his authorship would be recognised at once) but at Erlangen, where a new *Zeitung* in which he had some sort of interest was being started. The thing would make good "copy" for an Editorial; and he could do his friend a good turn without bringing his own name in at all, or making the readers of *Fn. Ins. Germ.* wonder if they were wanted to rename all their specimens. So he leaves his Articles

unsigned, and takes care to describe himself vaguely as "a German naturalist," whereas he gives the greatest possible prominence to the name of Jurine, and pays him the highest compliment he can by representing him as an able new aide-de-camp of the illustrious Fabricius.

Then once more he brings out a new instalment of *Fn. Ins. Germ.* containing several Figures contributed by and attributed to Jurine; mentions him repeatedly as authority for habitats, etc.; figures certain Jurinean *species* with Jurine's name attached, and even slips in a few Generic Jurinean names (once at least quite erroneously) in his Synonymy, while retaining Fabrician names on the corresponding Plates. He does not call these Jurinean Genera "*inedit*" (by which formula he denotes in all his works unpublished names of genera or species), because they had already been published at Erlangen!

(*d*) Three years pass during which the *Fn. Ins. Germ.* is again suspended. In the last of them Fabricius brings out (1804) his *Piezatorum*. Panzer girds himself again and brings out (1805) a new instalment of *Fn. Ins. Germ.*, at last using Jurinean names quite freely, even on the Plates, sometimes even where other names were employed for the same Genera in the *Piezatorum*. We suspect that this was accidental. Fabricius himself had introduced certain Jurinean Generic names into the *Piezatorum*, and Panzer may not have realised that he had rejected others, and thought that the new nomenclature as a whole had received Fabricius's *imprimatur*. [Or perhaps the Plates were engraved before the *Piezatorum* reached Panzer, and it was too late to alter them; even as Jurine had to explain in *Nouvelle Méthode* (1807) that he was obliged to leave certain names on the Plates, simply because the latter had been engraved long ago and could not now be altered.]

(*e*) Next year (1806) again no *Fn. Ins. Germ.*, but instead of it Panzer's first serious attempt to grasp and compare the nomenclature of Jurine and Fabricius (the latter as amended in the *Piezatorum*). This took the form of two small Volumes printed in Nuremberg, and entitled *Kritische Revision der Insektenfauna Deutschlands*—suggesting that it was meant *inter alia* as a sort of Guide-book to accompany the Plates, etc., of *Fn. Ins. Germ.* This title sufficiently describes its first Volume, which deals with *Coleoptera*. But Vol. **2** is devoted to *Hymenoptera*, and this Volume has an alternative title, which shows that Panzer had more

in his mind than a simple revision of his past work. The alternative title is as follows—

ENTOMOLOGISCHER VERSUCH

DIE

JÜRINESCHEN
GATTUNGEN

DER

LINNÉSCHEN HYMENOPTERN

NACH DEM

FABRIZIUSSCHEN SYSTEM

ZU PRÜFEN: *etc.*

This is followed by a sort of Essay, written exactly in the style of the Erlangen Articles, and evidently a composition of the same writer. Like those Articles it maintains the thesis that the Jurinean Genera, far from upsetting the Fabrician system, really support it. Jurine's characters are excellent and practically most useful. They are easy to see and to distinguish. They indicate just the same divisions which Fabricius has discovered and Nature established in the Animal Kingdom. Really and essentially Animals are separated, and ought to be distinguished, by the differences in their mouth-parts, the *instrumenta cibaria*. This is the high-road to Truth, and Fabricius has shown it to us. But the high-road is long and sometimes rugged and difficult. We may shorten it, and make it easier, if we can, by taking side-paths and short-cuts, provided that we come back ultimately to the high-road, and own (even while we stray from it) that it is the one and only "Natural" method of approaching the Truth. Jurine's Method is such a short-cut. It is not the high-road itself, but it runs parallel with it, leads to the same goal, and is easier to follow. Therefore Jurine's "method" is lawful, as long as it does not lead us to abandon the Fabrician "system"; and that it in fact does *not* do so, is one of its principal merits.

(The above is not a translation, nor even a condensation

of Panzer's actual language, but we believe it represents fairly the thesis which he is maintaining.)

This Essay, then, to which the secondary Title really refers, is a sort of Apologia—minimising the differences between Jurinean and Fabrician methods, and showing that no one need feel any scruple or difficulty in using the former, so long as he retains his belief in the essential "naturalness" of the latter.

The rest of the book is mainly occupied with classifying the *Hymenoptera* previously figured and described by Panzer without order in the Plates of *Fn. Ins. Germ.* It only professes, as did the *Fauna* itself, to deal with German species. These are now arranged under Fabrician Generic names for the most part, but now and then with a Jurinean Genus upheld as a convenient receptacle for species which it was difficult to bring under Fabrician categories, or mentioned as synonymous with some section of a Genus, indicated by Fabricius, but not yet provided by him with a name of its own.

The Fabrician Genera of *Krit. Rev.* are, however, no longer taken solely from *Ent. Syst.* Fabricius in 1804 had revised his own classification and nomenclature in a new work dealing with *Hymenoptera* only, the *Systema Piezatorum*. It is this revised list of Genera which Panzer now adopts, and it is into these revised Fabrician Genera that he tries as far as possible to fit the species known to him, and often figured and described by him in the past under names which Fabricius once used but has now abandoned. In short the *Syst. Piez.* 1804 is to the *Krit. Rev.* 1806 exactly what *Ent. Syst.* **2.** 1792 was to *Fn. Ins. Germ.* 1793–1798, the source of its nomenclature, and the ultimate authority to which all enquirers are to be referred. There is, however, this difference in the situation—that Panzer has now undertaken not only to cite Generic names, but to distinguish Genera. And he has also a more difficult task before him than in 1793–8: (*a*) because he has to reconsider a previous nomenclature to which he had committed and accustomed himself, part of which is to be retained, and part abandoned; to do which he must ascertain for himself what Fabricius's recent changes in his nomenclature really amount to; (*b*) because he now recognises that some of the Jurinean Genera deserve names of their own, with which Fabricius apparently has not provided them; (*c*) because in the *Fn. Ins. Germ.* of the preceding

year, probably having then not thoroughly assimilated the substance of Fabricius's new proposals, he had done his best to popularise at least one Jurinean Generic name, for which Fabricius was now proposing another; (*d*) because Jurine was a friend whom he admired, to whom he was under great obligations, which he had tried to repay by doing all that he could to get Jurine's views a hearing from the "entomological public"; and he naturally did not wish to withdraw from his support of Jurine, if he could support him without rebelling against Fabricius.

It would require a very long and minute examination of the *Krit. Rev.* Vol. 2 to discover exactly how far Panzer succeeds in reconciling these conflicting motives, and carrying out the complicated programme which he has set himself, in this, his first attempt to come before the public in the character of a systematist.

It may be said, however, at once, that the *Revision* is a book in which it is often difficult to realise what are the author's own views, or whether he has any view of his own at all, on the merits of the nomenclature which he is discussing. The book is made also very puzzling by the author's eccentric way of quoting synonyms. First, in capitals, he gives the names which are to be sunk, and afterwards, in small italics, those which he intends to be adopted—thus exactly reversing the usual habit of authors! As a sort of Key to the scattered Figures, etc., of *Fn. Ins. Germ.* and a definition—such as it is—of the Fabrician, and a few of the Jurinean Genera, the book was probably more or less helpful to the German collectors for whom the *Fn. Ins. Germ.* had been intended. But it contributes absolutely nothing that can be called original to the systematics of its subject. At that we may leave it, adding only (if anything need be added) that the book is printed and generally "got up" in a very odd and as it were amateurish style, which reminds us that it appeared when the publishing and printing trade at Nuremberg was being conducted under disturbing circumstances, for it was in this same year that Napoleon was terrorising the Nuremberg booksellers, shooting one (Palm), and driving others to hide themselves, because a pamphlet had appeared there, of which he disapproved.

Although we may be blamed for importing into a question of entomological nomenclature so much of matter which may be thought extraneous and inadmissible as "not

evidence," we will venture a little further in that direction, and glance for a moment at the state of things in Switzerland, when Jurine, instead of publishing at Bern when his work was "actually in the press," transferred himself from Bern to Geneva and took his proofs with him. This we now know occurred between Aug. 1799 and May 1801. Consulting an *Encyclopedia* we come across a passage stating that "from 1799 to 1801 Switzerland was the theatre of the wars between the French, Russians, and Austrians." We find too that Geneva had been annexed by France in 1798, and that in 1801 the Peace of Amiens and the First Consulate of Napoleon filled mankind with hopes (which however were soon to be disappointed) that a new era of peace and prosperity had set in for all Europe, and more especially for France, now at the height of her greatness. Geneva, then, in 1801 seemed likely to be a desirable residence for a student and an author in prospect. Bern, on the contrary, was still in trouble politically; the French had upset its old government in 1798, and affairs there were still in chaos, till Napoleon finished what he called his "Mediation" of Switzerland in 1802. May we not conjecture from this, why it was that Jurine left Bern at this particular time, and why he did not publish there? Further, when arrived at Geneva, he would naturally not set about publishing *at once*. He had other things to think of, a new career to be taken up, new surroundings in which he had to "find his feet." Also he had now a new collecting ground; and in fact he tells us in the *Nouvelle Méthode* that he would have published sooner, if he had not formed exaggerated hopes of increasing his list of new Genera!

We have now seen how, when, and where the Jurinean Genera were first published: viz. as part of an Article, the rest of which was certainly written by Panzer, but for which he was careful to incur no responsibility till 1804 and throughout which he expressly and consistently called the Genera Jurinean (*Jurinesche!*) and brought Jurine's name to the front on every possible occasion; we know also now that these names date from May 30, 1801, and that they were published in a Journal which was purchasable by all men at Erlangen.

If we next proceed to compare the Erlangen List with the contents of the *Nouvelle Méthode* as finally published, we find that exactly the same Genera, numbered and arranged similarly, and applied to the same groups of species

occur in both publications with these differences: (1) One Genus has changed its name between the two publications and Jurine mentions that he has made this change, and says that he has done so deliberately. (2) Many species are added in the Geneva List to those mentioned in the Erlangen List. (3) Several new Genera are introduced in the Geneva List, and these Genera are not numbered at all, because, as Jurine explains to us, he was not acquainted with them when he had completed the body of his work and had also had his original Plates engraved. These therefore were supplementary—added to the work since 1800 when Panzer saw it.

We think these facts clearly indicate that though the Erlangen Articles were written by Panzer, the authorship of the List should be accredited to Jurine; and we have ourselves no doubt whatever, that the actual List was received by Panzer from Jurine, and that round it—so to speak—he wrote the Articles.

In support of our contention, we quote this Rule of the Zoological Congress (Berlin 1901, p. 951):—

—"S'il ressort clairement de la publication que ce" [*i. e.* celui qui l'a publié] "n'est pas l'auteur de celle-ci, mais bien un autre auteur qui est le créateur du nom et de la définition ou description, ce dernier doit être consideré comme l'auteur légitime du nom."

This Rule seems to express exactly the view which we venture to take; and we hold accordingly that Jurine and not Panzer is the "author" of all new names in the Erlangen List. They are expressly accredited to him there; and he unquestionably created and defined them himself. Panzer did not, and could not (in 1801) do anything of the kind, his own acquaintance with the characters of *Hymenoptera* being as yet far too superficial. In 1806, we believe, he made his *first* attempt in that direction when he proposed and defined the Genus *Osmia*.

It may still be asked—Why, then, did Jurine in the *Nouvelle Méthode*, 1807, seem to disclaim his authorship and accredit names of his own to Panzer? But we do not think much of this. Jurine could not foresee our present definitions of publication, authorship, etc., nor the importance now attached to Priority, Validity, etc., etc. After all, Panzer had first passed the Names through the press at Erlangen, and Jurine may have had no particular desire to take credit for them, just as Panzer had felt

no scruple about accrediting Linnean names to Fabricius. Similarly, when in the same work Jurine meets some criticisms on his method (neuration, etc.) made by Klug in 1803 with the retort that he had never published anything at that time "sur ce sujet," we need not consider whether or no he here disclaims authorship of the Genera, for (*a*) "ce sujet" surely means the neuration-characters, not the names of Genera; (*b*) it was quite true that the remarks on the merits of these characters in the Erlangen Articles were published by Panzer and not by Jurine; and (*c*) if, as a fact, and as "authorship" is now defined, Jurine was author of the names, no subsequent disclaimer can affect the situation in any way. If he *was* the author, he *was* the author, and no more needs to be said!

It is probable that Panzer was not the only colleague who had a sight of Jurine's work in its earliest form. But of this we have no positive proof. It is clear that Klug knew something about it in 1803; but he says nothing that he might not have learnt from the Erlangen publication in 1801.

Several allusions to Jurinean names are made by Latreille in Paris before the *Nouvelle Méthode* had appeared, as for instance when he mentions "*Astatus* dans le sens de Jurine et de Panzer"—the order in which he cites these names suggesting that he accredited the Genus to Jurine rather than to Panzer. So much, however, and also his attributing the name *Urocère* (meaning *Urocerus*) to "notre collègue Jurine," may merely indicate that he had seen certain Figures and descriptions in *Fn. Ins. Germ.*, viz. **83**·12 (published in 1801) and **85**·10 (*Astatus* on the Plate, *Urocerus* in the Text), 11, and 12 (published in 1801). But he says, also, and this implies more knowledge of the matter, that "ce savant" (*i. e.* Jurine) "publiera incessament une nouvelle méthode" (*sic*) "sur les hymenoptères, qui ne pourra manquer d'être bien accueilée." And in 1807 (the year when the *Nouvelle Méthode* at last appeared) Latreille remarks, as he finishes Vol. **3** of his *Gen. Crust. Ins.*, that just as the first part of his own book was going to press he received from his "friend" (*ami*) Jurine a copy of the magnificent new work just published at Geneva by the latter. (Which should be noted *inter alia* because it proves that, of these two works published both in 1807—the *Nouvelle Méthode* and *Gen. Crust. Ins.* Vol. **3**—the former was first published!)

Latreille proceeds to describe the form and contents of *Nouvelle Méthode* very fully and correctly; does full justice to the splendour of the illustrations, and the general excellence of the work; compares its terminology with his own; and quotes the whole List of Genera as we now find them there. He does not entirely endorse Jurine's views, still insisting that, when all is said, the *instrumenta cibaria* however minute, however difficult, etc., do yet supply the *primary* characters, but his criticism is very temperate and courteous, and he makes one entirely reasonable objection to Jurine's Ordo III, viz. that it is a very mixed group and requires, to make it satisfactory, much further subdivision. This remark is certainly not unjustified, for the Ordo in question besides Bees, Fossors, Ants, and Wasps, includes likewise the *Ichneumonidae* and *Braconidae*, and also *Chrysis*, *Leucospis*, and many minute parasitic groups!

And what did Fabricius himself think of the rival who was destined to overthrow him?

Practically he treated him rather badly. Somehow or other he got knowledge of quite a number of Jurinean names before 1804, in which year he published the *Systema Piezatorum*. And of these names he ignored some silently, *e.g. Bremus*, adopting instead Latreille's later name *Bombus*. Others he calmly appropriated to his own use without acknowledgment, *e.g. Prosopis*, which he cannot have invented independently since he uses it in the Jurinean sense. Others (the most flagrant case being that of *Cryptus*) he also appropriates without apology, and commits the unpardonable sin of deliberately creating a homonym! The older *Cryptus* of Jurine was a Sawfly! The new *Cryptus* of Fabricius was (and is still) the current name for an Ichneumonid! and this indefensible act of undetected piracy at present vitiates the whole nomenclature of an immense group of modern Genera. And the rest of the acts of Fabricius, and the evil that he did, and the Names that he stole from Jurine, will be discussed in our critical Notes. But at least he did try to make some kind of reparation to his victim by paying to him, in the Preface of *Systema Piezatorum*, a compliment, which, however grudgingly expressed, shows that Fabricius did not look on his rival as a mere ignorant upstart who had to be brought to his senses by a good shaking, or an obscure nobody whose claims to be an "author" were ridiculous, and who ought to be too thankful that the great Fabricius

should condescend to use his Names at all whether in his own sense or in any other.

This is what Fabricius says, enumerating those authors who had in various ways contributed to the progress of Entomology, and whose works he advises the "Lector Benevolus" to make use of until (as he amiably puts it) others produce better ones.

"Auctores hujus classis numerosi.

"*Scientiae heroes* systema condunt et characteribus certis bene elaboratis firmant. Linné, Latreille, et forte Jurine."

Then he goes on to enumerate lower orders of workers such as Ichniographi (here including Panzer), Descriptores, Observatores, Monographi, etc. But these do not now concern us. The point to be noted is that Fabricius himself, who of all men must have been most tempted to belittle Jurine, had the grace to acknowledge his rival's architectonic genius, and to rank him even hypothetically on a level with Linné and Latreille.

Appendix A. Jurine and Panzer.

The following Plates, or descriptions, of *Fn. Ins. Germ.* may be applied to for information as to the relations between Panzer and Jurine in certain years—

1799.	Heft 62.	Plates 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 18, 19.
1800.	Heft 76.	,, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
1801.	Heft 82.	,, 10, 11, 12, 13.
	83.	,, 11, 12, 14.
	84.	,, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22.
1804.	Heft 86.	,, 13.
	90.	,, 13.

besides others which we may have failed to notice. The great falling-off in numbers in the above List after 1801 requires explanation. It was probably due to the publication in 1804 of the *Piezatorum* which recalled Panzer's chief attention to his old master and led, *inter alia*, to the publication of *Krit. Rev.* in 1806.

Appendix B. Jurine and Fabricius.

To judge of the real progress in Classification made by Jurine before 1801 we may notice that—

Fabricius before 1804 had dealt with:—(*a*) *Three* (palaearctic) Genera of Jurine's Ordo I, *i. e.* Sawflies; (*b*) *Two* of

Jurine's Ordo II, *i. e. Evania*, etc.; (*c*) *Twenty-four* of Jurine's Ordo III, *i. e.* Aculeates, and Parasitica (except *Evania*, etc.). = 29 in all.

Whereas in 1801 Jurine had named (*a*) *Eleven* (palaearctic) Genera of his Ordo I; (*b*) *Four* of his Ordo II; (*c*) *Forty-eight* of his Ordo III. = 63 in all

—thus more than doubling the palaearctic List of known Genera! [Fabricius, however, had also dealt with many Exotic Genera which were unknown to Jurine.]

Appendix C. Panzer and Fabricius.

The following "Fabrician" names were adopted by Panzer from *Ent. Syst.* Vol. 2 before the appearance of the Erlangen List and introduced first into *Fn. Ins. Germ.* at the dates stated.

Andrena, *Apis*, *Bembex*, *Chrysis*, *Crabro*, *Scolia*, *Tenthredo* (1793).
Leucospis, *Vespa* (1794).
Chalcis, *Hylaeus*, *Nomada* (1796).
Ichneumon, *Mutilla*, *Philanthus*, *Tiphia* (1797).
Formica (1798).
Cynips, *Eucera*, *Evania*, *Mellinus*, *Sirex*, *Sphex* (1799).
Also from the Supplementum of *Ent. Syst.*
Banchus, *Pompilus* (1798).

Till after the appearance of the Erlangen List, Panzer never even alludes to any other Genus of *Hymenoptera* except the above. Nor does he, we believe, intentionally (apart from allusions in his Synonymies) accept and introduce any others into *Fn. Ins. Germ.* before 1804.

We now reproduce the Article in its original German form, and also the Titles (shewing dates, pagination, etc.) of the two issues of the Zeitung containing it. Three curious slips of the original editor, or printer, will be noticed: viz. (*a*) both Numbers are headed "N^ro. 21"—they should be "N^ro. 20" and "N^ro 21" respectively!; (*b*) "*entomolischen*" (*sic*) is used for "*entomologischen*" in the heading prefixed to both parts of the article; (*c*) most perplexing of all, the dates given by the publishers are Saturday May 25th, and Saturday May 30th, 1801, which is obviously absurd. We imagine that the *real* dates were May 23rd, and May 30th, 1801, both of which fell on a Saturday.

Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 153–4 (23. V. 1801).

INTELLIGENZBLATT
DER
LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG.

Erlangen, *Sonnabends am* 25. *May* 1801.

I.

Bemerkung eines auf der Universitätsbibliothek zu

Ich bemerke nur, dafs es mit dem, was *Maſch*, *Panzer* und *Zapf* von dieſer Bibel ſagen, übereinkommt. Nur in den Blätterzahlen haben ſich die Genannten geirrt. Wenn

Erl. Litt-Ztg. I. 160 (23. V. 1801).

V. Vermiſchte Nachrichten.

Nachricht von einem neuen entomoliſchen Werke, des Hrn. Prof. Jurine in Geneve.

Verſchiedene öffentliche Blätter und Zeitſchriften, haben ſchon vorläufige Nachricht von einem für die Entomologie äuſserſt wichtigen Unternehmen gegeben, dem ſich einer der achtungswürdigſten und vorzüglichſten Entomologen, Hr. Prof. *Jurine* in Geneve unterziehen werde. Gegenwärtig kann man dieſe Nachricht nicht nur beſtätigen, ſondern ſie auch mit der Anzeige dahin erweitern, daſs dieſes Unternehmen, wirklich ſeiner Vollendung nahe, das Werk ſelbſt unter der Preſſe iſt, und bereits *ſieben* vortrefflich geſtochene Kupfertafeln, in med. quarto, von dem Hrn. Verf. einem teutſchen Entomologen, als Probe, zur vorläufigen Einſicht überlaſſen worden ſind.

Man kann daher das entomologiſche Publikum, nun einſtweilen, bis das Werk ſelbſt ſprechen kann, etwas näher mit dem Plane dieſes Unternehmens bekannt machen, und die Abſicht des *Hrn. Verf.*, den vorliegenden Blättern gemäſs, vorläufig detailliren.

Zum Hauptgegenſtande ſeiner entomologiſchen Beſchäftigungen, wählte Hr. Prof. *Jurine* ſeit Jahren, faſt ausſchlieſslich und mit Vorliebe, diejenige Klaſſe der Inſekten, welche der ſeel. Archiater von *Linne Hymenoptera* und Hr. Prof. *Fabricius Piezata* genannt haben, und klaſſificirte ſolche nach einer neuen vorhin nicht angewendeten *Methode*.

Das Fundament derſelben beruht *auf den Flügeln* der darunter gehörigen Arten, vorzüglich aber, auf den daſelbſt bald mehr, bald minder netzartig ſich vertheilenden Gefäſsen, oder den ſogenannten Nerven und Adern. Jedoch ſind die drey Ordnungen, in welche dieſe Inſektenklaſſe von dem Hrn. Prof. *Jurine* ſubdividirt worden iſt, lediglich von dem Sitze und der Anheftung des *Unterleibes* (Abdomen), *an das Bruſtſtück* (Thorax) hergenommen, nämlich ſo: Ordo I. *Abdomine prorſus ſeſſili.* Ordo II. *Abdomine* ſupra thoracem infixo. Ordo III. *Abdomine petiolato: petiolo pone thoracem infixo.*

Unter dieſen *drey* Ordnungen ſtehen nun die ſämmtlichen *Gattungen* (Genera) der hieher gehörigen *Gall - Schlupf - Blatt - Gold* u. ſ. w., *Weſpen*, der *Wald - Blumen - Trauer Bienen*, *Hummeln*, *Mutillen*, *Ameiſen* u. ſ. w.

INTELLIGENZBLATT
DER
LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG.

Erlangen, Sonnabends am 30. May 1801.

Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 161-2 (30. V. 1801).

I. Vermiſchte Nachrichten.

Nachricht von einem neuen entomoliſchen Werke, des Hrn. Prof. Jurine in Geneve (Beſchluſs).

Die *Hauptcharaktere* (Characterce primar.) *der Gattungen* ſelbſt, beruhen zwar vorzüglich und faſt ausſchlieslich, auf den Gefäſen oder den Nerven und Adern der Flügel, je nach dem jene bald mehr bald minder, Z. B., ſo beſtimmt die *zweyte Cellula cubitalis* mit ihrem Stielgen (*petiolata*) den vorzüglichen generiſchen Charakter von *Nyſson*: die *cellulla cubitalis incompleta*, den ganz eigenen der *Chryſis*: ſo wie eine eigene *lineola fecans* der *cellula radialis*, den Charaktor der Gattung *Bremus*.

Die II, III, IV und Vte Kupfertafel verſinnlicht nun dieſe generiſchen Charactere, in genau und hinreichend

Erl. Litt-Ztg. I. 161 (30. V. 1801).

I. Vermiſchte Nachrichten.

Nachricht von einem neuen entomoliſchen Werke, des Hrn. Prof. Jurine in Geneve (Beſchluſs).

Die *Hauptcharaktere* (Characteres primar.) *der Gattungen* ſelbſt, beruhen zwar vorzüglich und faſt ausſchliesslich, auf den Gefäſen oder den Nerven und Adern der Flügel, je nach dem jene bald mehr bald minder, durch ihre anaſtomoſenartigen Verkettungen, und netzförmigen Verbindungen, ſich verflechten, und dadurch verſchiedentlich geformte Cellen, Geflechte und Netze bilden; indeſſen, und um dieſen ſtehenden — durch jene möglichen groſsen Modifikationen, zur Errichtung natürlicher Generum äuſserſt pertinenten — Charakter, nicht in eine zwangvolle Einſeitigkeit ausarten zu laſſen, ſind zugleich auch die verſchiedenen Formen der *Fühlhörner* (Antennae), ſo wie die *Kinnladen* (Mandibulae), als *Characteres ſecundarii*, mit in ſubſidium genommen worden, doch ſind die Anaſtomoſen der Flügeladern und Nerven, ſtets die erſten oder ſtehenden Characteres der generum.

Indeſſen verhält es ſich, bey Errichtung der Generum mit dieſen Anaſtomoſen doch ſo, daſs einige den Charakter der Gattungen beſtimmen, andere hingegen, und zwar ſtets auf dem nämlichen Flügel, den Charakter der *Arten* (Species) angeben.

Jeder Flügel, der unter dieſe Klaſſe gehörigen Inſekten, wird im Allgemeinen nach ſeinem Umriſſe eingetheilt: in 1) *Baſis*, 2) *Apex*, und 3, 4) *Margines*.

Jeder Flügel wird ferner nach ſeinem Flächeninhalte den die ſich durchkreuzenden Gefäſe, und daher entſtehenden Anaſtomoſen der Nerven, bilden, abgetheilt: 1) in das *Punctum*, 2) den *Radium*, 3) den *Cubitum*, 4) die *Nervos brachiales*, 5) die *Cellulas radiales*, 6) die *Cellulas cubitales*, und 7) in die *Nervos recurrentes*. Die 5. 6. 7. geben indeſſen genau nur diejenigen characteres generum ab, die bey Errichtung der Gattung unentbehrlich ſind: ſie ſind daher auf *Tab. I, der Inſtruktionstafel, roth* gezeichnet, um dieſen Charakter ſogleich in das Auge faſſen zu können.

Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 162 (30. V. 1801).

Z. B., ſo beſtimmt die *zweyte Cellula cubitalis* mit ihrem Stielgen (*petiolata*) den vorzüglichen generiſchen Charakter von *Nyſſon*: die *cellula cubitalis incompleta*, den ganz eigenen der *Chryſis*: ſo wie eine eigene *lineola ſesans* der *cellula radialis*, den Charakter der Gattung *Bremus*.

Die II, III, IV und Vte Kupfertafel verſinnlicht nun dieſe generiſchen Charactere, in genau und hinreichend vergröſsert abgebildeten *Flügeln*, ſehr deutlich. Die II, IIIte, ſtellt jede, in 20 viereckigten Fächern, eben ſo viele Flügel, oder eben ſo viele Genera dar; auf jeder der folgenden (IV und V) aber ſind in 24 etwas kleinern Fächern, eben ſo viele Flügel oder Genera, mit ihrer Nomenklatur, gezeichnet. Man kann nun, wenn man den *Clavem methodi* beſtimmt gefaſst hat, ſich ſehr leicht zu rechte finden. Ueber alles aber gehen, um die Kenntniſs dieſer Methode zu erleichtern, die auf den nachfolgenden Tafeln (jede zu neun viereckigten Fächern) und zwar, nach den nunnachahmlich genauen und ſchönen Mahlereyen des Hrn. Prof. *Jurine*, von der Meiſterhand des Bürgers *Maſſol*, ganz ausgeſtochenen Arten, ſo dafs einem jeden eigenen Genus, auch eine beſondere Art gewidmet iſt. Nicht nur enthält demnach, jedes Fach oder Viereck, das ganze Inſekt complett, und wenn es nöthig war, auch anſehnlich vergröſsert, ſondern auch beſonders ein Fühlhorn, öfters auch dieſes nach beyden Geſchlechtern, ſo wie eine Kinnlade unter ſtärker Vergröſserung, nebſt dem Namen des abgebildeten Inſekts. Auf dieſem Weg wird es faſt unmöglich ſich zu irren, und wenn man bey eigenen Unterſuchungen, auch von den nicht vorgeſtellten, die Gattungsrechte auszumitteln ſucht, ſo wird man, wenn man nur vorher, die Flügeltafeln conſuliren will, ſich mit Beyhülfe dieſer generiſchen Tafeln, ſo zu rechte finden, dafs ſodann in der Folge jeder Verirrung ſicher ausgewichen werden kann.

Die Gattungen ſelbſt, werden durch die über Erwarten *einfachen* Charaktere der Flügel, Fühlhörner und Kinnladen äuſserſt *natürlich*; das ſcheinbare, geſuchte oder künſtliche, hört dann ſtufenweiſe auf künſtlich zu ſeyn,

und man ſieht dann nur, die ſelbſt von der Natur, unter eine Firma zuſammen geſtellten Arten, die nach ſo richtigen Regeln an einander gereihet ſind, ſo daſs es zu verwundern iſt, warum man ſie der Natur nicht ſchon früher abgelauſchet hat.

Um daher die Freunde dieſer Inſekten vorläufig ſelbſt mit den, nach dieſer Methode errichteten *Generibus* bekannt zu machen, ſo werden hier ſolche nicht nur mitgetheilt, ſondern auch den bereits bekannten *Fabricinsſchen* gegenüber geſtellt, wornach es dann leichte wird, dieſe Genera des Hrn. Prof. *Jurine* mit denen des Hrn. Prof. *Fabricius* zu vergleichen, oder, wenn es angeht, zu combiniren.

Ordo I. *Abdomine prorſus ſeſſili.*

Jurine.	*Fabricius.*
Gen. 1 *Tenthredo*	*Tenthredo:* antennis clavatis
Gen. 2 *Cryptus*	*Tenthredo:* antennis inarticulatis
Gen. 3 *Allantus*	*Tenthredo:* Scrophul. viridis etc.
Gen. 4 *Dolerus*	*Tenthredo* germanica, gonagra etc.
Gen. 5 *Nematus*	*Tenthredo* capreae, ſeptentrional. etc.
Gen. 6 *Pteronus*	*Tenthredo:* antennis pectinatis.
Gen. 7 *Cephalcia*	*Tenthredo:* antennis multiarticul.
Gen. 8 *Oryſſus*	*Oryſſus* Supplem.
Gen. 9 *Aſtatus*	*Sirex* pygmaeus. *Banchus* ſpinipes *Panzer* (*Banchus* viridator *Fabric. inedit.*)
Gen. 10 *Urocerus*	*Sirex* Camelus, Dromedarius.
Gen. 11 *Sirex*	*Sirex* Gigas.

Ordo II. *Abdomine ſupra thoracem infixo.*

Gen. 1 *Evania*	*Evania* appendigaſter, minima: praeter utramque nulla.
Gen. 2 *Foenus*	*Foenus* Supplem.
Gen. 3 *Aulacus*	
Gen. 4 *Stephanus*	*Ichneumon* ſerrator Supplem.

Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 163 (30. V. 1801).

Ordo III. *Abdomine petiolato: petiolo pone thoracem infixo.*

Gen. 1 *Ichneumon*	*Ichneumon.*
Gen. 2 *Anomalon*	*Ichneumon.*
Gen. 3 *Bracon*	*Ichneumon* defertor, denigrator.
Gen. 4 *Pompilus*	*Pompilus* Supplem.
	Evania punctum.
Gen. 5 *Sphex*	*Sphex.*
Gen. 6 *Pfen*	*Sphex* atra.
Gen. 7 *Stigmus*	
Gen. 8 *Apius*	*Sphex* figulus.
Gen. 9 *Larra*	*Larra.*
Gen. 10 *Dimorpha*	*Tiphia* abdominalis *Panzer.*
Gen. 11 *Tiphia*	*Tiphia.*
Gen. 12 *Scolia*	*Scolia.*
Gen. 13 *Sapyga*	*Scolia* Prisma.

Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 164 (30. V. 1801).

Jurine.	*Fabricius.*
Gen. 14 *Myrmosa*	*Hylaeus* thoracicus.
Gen. 15 *Vespa*	*Vespa.*
Gen. 16 *Bembex*	*Bembex.*
Gen. 17 *Masaris*	*Masaris.*
Gen. 18 *Simblephilus*	*Philanthus* pictus *Panzer.*
Gen. 19 *Mellinus*	*Mellinus* ruficornis. Crabro U flavum *Hellwig.*
Gen. 20 *Arpactus*	*Mellinus* myftaceus, quinquecinctus.
Gen. 21 *Alyffon*	*Sphex* fuscata. *Pompilus* fpinofus *Panzer.* *Pompilus* tumidus *Panzer.*

Gen. 22 *Nyſſon*	*Crabro* ſpinoſus: trimaculat. *Roſſ.* Mellin. interruptus. *Fabr.* Pompil. maculatus. *Fabr.*
Gen. 23 *Philanthus*	*Philanthus* laetus, arenarius. *Crabro* labiatus *Fab.*
Gen. 24 *Gonius*	
Gen. 25 *Miſcophus*	
Gen. 26 *Dinetus*	*Crabro* pictus, *Pompilus* guttatus.
Gen. 27 *Crabro*	*Crabro.*
Gen. 28 *Cemonus*	*Crabro* unicolor *Panzer.*
Gen. 29 *Oxybelus*	*Crabro* lineatus, uniglumis, biglumis.
Gen. 30 *Proſopis*	*Sphex* annulata, ſignata *Panzer.* *Hylaeus* annulatus *Fab.* *Mellinus* atratus *Fab.* inedit.
Gen. 31 *Nomada*	*Nomada* ruficornis etc.
Gen. 32 *Andrena*	*Andrena* ſuccincta, bicolor.
* Bullae alarum in *Nomadis* et Andrenis ſemper reperiuntur in nervis cubitalibus et recurrentibus.	*Andrena* (Nomad. Fabr. inedit) lobata *Panzer.* *Nomada* gibba *Fabr.* *Andrena* muſciform. *Roſſ.* (*Nomada Nigrita Fabr.* inedit.)
Gen. 33 *Laſius*	*Apis* quadrimaculata *Panzer.*
Gen. 34 *Crociſa*	*Apis* punctata. *Nomada* ſcutellata, *Andrena* armata *Panzer.*
Gen. 35 *Apis*	*Apis* mellifica: *praeter hanc nulla.*
Gen. 36 *Trachuſa*	*Apis* maculata, bicornis, fuſca, rufa. *Apis* cornigera. *Roſſ.* fronticornis. (Taurus Fabr. inedit.) – *Panzer.* aterrima *Panzer.*
Gen. 37 *Bremus*	*Apes bombinatrices.*
Gen. 38 *Mutilla*	*Mutilla.*
Gen. 39 *Formica*	*Formica.*
Gen. 40 *Cynips*	*Cynips. Ophion* cultellator.
Gen. 41 *Chelonus*	*Ichneumon* oculator.
Gen. 42 *Chryſis*	*Chryſis. Ichneumon* auratus. ſemiauratus.
Gen. 43 *Omalus*	

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Jurine.	*Fabricius.*
Gen. 44 *Ceraphron*	
Gen. 45 *Leucopsis*	*Leucopsis.*
Gen. 46 *Codrus*	
Gen. 47 *Chalcis*	*Chalcis. Cynips* armata *Panzer.* plurescque *Ichneum. minuti.*
Gen. 48 *Pfilus.*	*Tiphia* cenoptera *Panzer.*

Aus voranſtehender Parallele bemerkt man leicht, wie ſich die *Jurineſchen Gattungen* gegen die *Fabriciusſchen* verhalten; wie ſehr ſich manche jener, dieſen nähern; wie *natürlich* auch viele *Fabriciusſche Gattungen* ſind, die ſelbſt durch die Anwendung dieſer neuen Methode nicht verdrängt werden konnten; daſs aber auch dieſe Inſektenklaſſe durch letztere wieder darum ungemein vieles gewinnen muſste, weil Hr. P. *Jurine* neben den Flügeln auch auf diejenigen Theile Bedacht nahm, deren Dignität Hr. P. *Fabricius* bey ſeiner Klaſſifikation mit ſo viel Scharfſinn beherzigte.

Ein Mehreres noch über Hrn. Prof. *Jurine's* Unternehmen zu ſagen, würde zu ſehr die Grenzen einer bloſs vorläufigen Anzeige überſchreiten. Es ſey das bisher Geſagte hinreichend, bis dieſes Werk ſelbſt zu Wort kommen kann.

Translation.

When the translation here following was written, we had not yet decided to reproduce in facsimile more of the original Articles than the tabulation of the Genera; and accordingly more pains were taken than now seem necessary to retain the precise form of the original even in minute details, such as the use of Capitals, and Italics, the varying employment of Latin and German in technical terms, the involved syntax of the author (often making his meaning obscure to a foreign reader), and the frequently erratic punctuation. A freer version, under the present circumstances, might have been more useful to the generality of readers; but we think it hardly necessary that the whole work should be done over again, and therefore rest content with adding explanatory notes where we feel any

doubt, either as to what is really meant in certain obscure passages, or as to whether we have succeeded in expressing what we believe to be their meaning intelligibly.

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(1) The First Part of the Article (23 May, 1801).

("*Sonnabends am* 25 *May*, 1801")

V. Miscellaneous Notices.

Notice of a new Entomological Work by Hr. Prof. Jurine of Geneva.

Several published Papers and Serials have already given Notice in advance of an Enterprise extremely important to Entomology, which is to be undertaken by one of the most estimable and excellent of Entomologists, Hr. Prof. *Jurine* of Geneva. We can now not only confirm this Notice, but supplement it by the Statement, that this Enterprise is now really near Completion, the Work is actually in the Press, and already *seven* admirably engraved Copper-plates in med. quarto have been communicated by the Author to a German Entomologist * as Proofs for Inspection in Advance.

Provisionally therefore, until the Work can speak for itself, we can now make the entomological Public somewhat more closely acquainted with the Plan of this Enterprise, and detail in advance the Design of the *Author*, according to the Sheets that lie before us.

As Main-subject of his entomological Pursuits, Hr. Prof. *Jurine* has for years chosen, almost exclusively and by Preference, that Class of the Insects, which the late Chief-physician † von *Linne* has named *Hymenoptera* and Hr. Prof. *Fabricius Piezata;* and classified them by a novel *Method* ‡ never previously employed.

Its Foundation rests *on the Wings* of the Insects included therein, but especially on the Vessels dividing them, sometimes more, sometimes less reticulately, or what are called the Nerves and Veins. The three Orders, however, into which this Class of Insects has been subdivided by Hr.

* No doubt Panzer himself.

† Linné held this appointment in the Court of the King of Sweden.

‡ *Nouvelle Méthode*, it will be remembered, is the title which Jurine adopted for his book.

Prof. *Jurine*, are taken solely from the Situation and Attachment of the *Unterleib* (Abdomen) *on to the Brust-stück* (Thorax), in short as follows: Ordo I. *Abdomine prorsus sessili.* Ordo II. *Abdomine* supra thoracem infixo. Ordo III. *Abdomine petiolato: petiolo pone thoracem infixo.* Accordingly under these *three* Orders are placed the whole company of *Gattungen* (Genera) *Gall- Schlupf- Blatt- Gold-* etc. *Wespen*, the *Wald- Blumen- Trauer Bienen*, *Hummeln*, *Mutillen*, *Ameisen*,* etc.

(2) The Second Part of the Article (30 May, 1801).

("*Sonnabends am* 30 *May*, 1801.")

I. Miscellaneous Notices.

Notice of a new Entomological Work, by Hr. Prof. Jurine of Geneva. (*Conclusion.*)

The *Main characters* (Characteres primar.) *of the Genera* themselves, rest indeed chiefly and almost exclusively on the Vessels or the Nerves and Veins of the Wings, according as these sometimes more, sometimes less, interlace themselves by their anastomosis-like† Concatenations and reticulate Connections, and form thereby variously shaped Cells, Lattices and Nets; but at the same time, lest this standing Character—so admirably adapted by reason of these it may be great Modifications, for the Establishment of natural Genera—should deteriorate into a cramping One-sidedness, the various Shapes of the *Fühl-hörner* (Antennae) and likewise the *Kinnladen* (Mandibulae) are also taken in subsidium as *Characteres secundarii;* though the Anastomoses of the Wing-veins and Nerves are still always the foremost or standing Characters of the genera.

At the same time it so happens that in the Establishment of the Genera by help of these Anastomoses, some

* Panzer uses these same popular German names, along with the Latin names cited from *Syst. Ent.*, throughout his *Fn. Ins. Germ.* Most of them are still in use colloquially in German; but we do not know whether this is the case as to the Waldbienen, Blumenbienen, and Trauerbienen, and have failed to gather from his work how he distinguished these groups from one another. Together they seem to include most *Anthophila*, except the Humble-bees (Hummeln).

† By this technical word Panzer's contemporaries (*e.g.* Kirby) were accustomed to express the running of one nervure into another, as a tributary *discharges* into a river, *cf.* (French) *déboucher* and (Engl.) *disembogue.* στόμα = bouche, mouth.

of them indicate the Character of the Genera, while others on the contrary, and that regularly in the self-same Wing, declare the Character of the *Arten* (Species).*

Every Wing of the Insects belonging to this Class is divided as to its general Outline: into (1) *Basis*, (2) *Apex*, and (3, 4) *Margines*.

Every Wing is further divided as to the Areas contained in it shaped by its interlacing Vessels, and the resulting Anastomoses of the Nerves: into (1) the *Punctum*, (2) the *Radius*, (3) the *Cubitus*, (4) the *Nervi brachiales*, (5) the *Cellulae radiales*, (6) the *Cellulae cubitales*, and (7) the *Nervi recurrentes*.† 5, 6, 7, however, furnish precisely those characteres generum only, which are absolutely necessary for Establishment of the Genus: they are therefore marked *red* ‡ in *Tab. I of the Instructionstafel*, to make this Character catch the eye at once.

So, for Instance, the *second Cellula cubitalis* with its Stielgen (*petiolata*) betokens the principal generic Character of *Nysson:* the *cellula cubitalis incompleta* the altogether exceptional one of *Chrysis:* just as a peculiar *lineola secans* in the *cellula radialis* § indicates the character of the Genus *Bremus*.

Plates II, III, IV and V bring out very clearly these generic Characters in exactly ‖ and adequately enlarged representations of *Wings*. II and III each represent, in 20 quadrangular Compartments, just so many Wings or just so many Genera: on each of those following (IV and

* The meaning here may perhaps be made clearer by giving an example. The Genus *Miscophus* is known by a peculiar "petiolated" cell, and its various Species show, in the same cell, further characteristic differences of their own.

† Panzer here and elsewhere, after the old German fashion, treats the Latin terms which he is quoting according to the rules of Latin syntax, *i. e.* writes them as *accusatives*. We have thought it unnecessary to follow the original in this respect.

‡ This is not the case in the copies of the *Nouv. Méth.* 1807 which have been consulted. In these the "characteristic" nervures are indicated otherwise, viz. by dotted lines, and the Plate referred to by Panzer as the "Instructionstafel" is altogether uncoloured, as are those following until Plate 6.

§ Here Panzer accidentally misrepresents Jurine, who says quite correctly that the feature in question—a real but very inconspicuous one and generally ignored by describers—is found in the 1st *cubital* cell (not the *radial!*).

‖ We understand Panzer to mean that the enlargements are made *correctly to scale* and to an extent convenient for practical use.

V) in 24 Compartments, but somewhat smaller ones, are shown just so many Wings or Genera with their Nomenclature.* One can now, if one has distinctly grasped the *Clavis methodi*, very easily guide oneself aright. But what tends above all to facilitate the Comprehension of this Method are the figures of Species on the Plates following (each with nine quadrangular Compartments) reproduced perfectly in gravure by the Master-hand of Citizen *Massol* from the incomparably accurate and beautiful Paintings of Hr. Prof. *Jurine*, in such manner that to each particular Genus there is assigned also one particular species.† Accordingly, not merely does each Compartment or Quadrangle contain the entire Insect complete, and, if needful, considerably enlarged also: but likewise apart from this an Antenna, often also one for both Sexes, as well as a Mandible much enlarged, accompanied by the Name of the Insect. In this Way it is made almost impossible to go wrong,‡ and if in one's own Investigations, it is desired to ascertain the Generic-rights, even of unpublished insects, by merely first consulting the Plates of Wings, one will be so put in the right way by help of these Generic Tafeln, that all error can in consequence be avoided with certainty.

Since the Characters of the Wings, Antennae, and Mandibles are *uniform* beyond all Expectation, the Genera themselves become extremely *natural:* the apparent,§ forced or artificial, ceases consequently by degrees to be

* If this account of the Plates is compared in detail with the actual Plates 1 to 5 of the *Nouvelle Méthode* as published it will be found that they agree exactly.

† The statements in this last sentence do not quite agree with what seem to be the facts of the case. On the (coloured) Plates VI and VII of the *Nouv. Méth.* as published, and also on all those following (except the last, which is unsigned and was evidently added later), appear the names of *Mlle.* (sic) *Jurine* as artist and *Gaister* (or ? *Gaisler*) as engraver. And it is stated by Klug (*Mon. Siric.*, p. 5, 1803) that Jurine's Figures were produced by his (Jurine's) daughter. We must leave these discrepancies of evidence as they stand. Possibly further facts may come to light which will account for them.

The words "to each particular Genus there is assigned also one particular species" deserve attention as indicating that the author had a more or less distinct conception of what are now called Genotypes—the fixation of a Genus by a species selected *ad hoc!*

‡ Panzer, however, did go wrong in certain cases when he tried to apply the Method himself.

§ We suppose this to mean "*merely* apparent"—(unreal or superficial ?).

artificial, and one then sees simply the Species actually combined by Nature into a single Association, arranged among themselves according to Rules so precise, that it is wonderful why one has not learnt them from Nature long ago.

To make Lovers of these Insects acquainted in advance with the *Genera* established by this Method, the latter shall be here not only communicated, but also placed over against the *Fabrician* genera published already, so that it will then be easy to compare these genera of Hr. Prof. *Jurine* with those of Hr. Prof. *Fabricius*, or, if it seem good, to combine them.

[Here follows the (Latin) Tabulation of the Genera, which need not be repeated, and the Article then proceeds as follows]—

From the above Parallels one can easily see, how the *Jurinean Genera* are related to the *Fabrician;* how very closely many of the former approximate to the latter; how *natural* too are many *Fabrician Genera*, not liable to be superseded even by the Employment of this novel Method; and yet that this Class of Insects was bound to profit * in its turn enormously thereby, since Hr. Prof. *Jurine*, as well as the Wings, took also into consideration those Parts, on whose Importance Hr. Prof. *Fabricius* insisted with such Acuteness of perception.

To say more of Hr. Prof. *Jurine's* Enterprise would be too much of a transgression over the Limits of a merely preliminary Announcement. Let the above Statement suffice, till this Work can tell its own Tale.

The following works will be continually referred to in our notes :—

Fabricius, J. C.—Ent. Systematica **2** (1793): Suppl. (1798)—Systema Piezatorum (1804).

Panzer, G. W. F.—Fauna Ins. Germaniae **1–9** (Heft **1–109**) (1793–1810)—[**73–80** (1800): **81–4** (*ante* 3. IX. 1801): **85** (1801): **86–96** (*ante* 1. X. 1804)].

Latreille, P. A.—Précis Caract. Insectes (1796)—Hist. Nat. des Fourmis (IV. 1802)—Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. **24** (1804)—Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins. **3** (V–IX. 1802): **13** (1804–5): **14** (1804–5)—Genera Crust. Ins. **3** (1807): **4** (1809)—Concid. Générales (1810).

Lamarck, J. M.—Système des Animaux sans Vertèbres (I. 1801).

Jurine, L., éd. Panzer, G. W.F.—Erlangen Litteratur—Zeitung **1**. 160 (23. V. 1801): 161–5 (30. V. 1801)—Jurine, L.—Nouvelle Méthode de classes les Hyménoptères (1807).

* Panzer means, no doubt, the *Study* of this Class of Insects, etc.

"Ordo I. Abdomine prorsus sessili" (Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 1–11).

1.

I·1. TENTHREDO (L.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

"Gen. 1 Tenthredo—Tenthredo : antennis clavatis."

[*i. e.* TENTHREDO L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1.** 555–9 no. 214 sp. 1–40 (1758); F. Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. iv, 104–7 no. 138 sp. 1–11 (1793): Sppl. 214 (1798)—**lutea** L., *etc.*]

CIMBEX Olvr. (1790)

= *TENTHREDO* (p.) L. (1758) Jrn.; = *CLAVELLARIUS* Olvr. (1789) *MN.*; = †*CLAVELLARIA* (Olvr.) Lmk. (1801).

Type: **Tenthredo lutea** L. ([*Lmk. 1801*]; Ltr. 1802, 1804, 1810).

CIMBEX Olvr. [= *CLAVELLARIUS* Olvr. Enc. Meth. HN. **4.** (Ins. **1**) 22 no. 33 (1789) *MN.*]. CIMBEX Olvr. Enc. Meth. HN. **5.** (Ins. **2**) 760–72 sp. 1–16 (1790)—[sixteen species including **lutea** L.]: **6.** (Ins. **3**) 18 (1791); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 107–8 no. 4 (1796). †*CLAVELLARIA* Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 264 no. 116 (1801)—[Type: **lutea** L.]. **TENTHREDO* Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 1 (1801). CIMBEX Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 300 (1802)—[Type **lutea** L.]: **13.** 119–23 no. 325 sp. 1–11 Pf. 99·1 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** 172, 199 no. 370 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. vii, 15–18 no. 1 sp. 1–12 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 15 (1806). **TENTHREDO* Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 45–8 no. 1 Pf. 2·1, 6·1 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 390 (1882). CIMBEX Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **3.** 225–8 no. 425 (1807): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 293, 435 no. 380 (1810); Crt. Br. Ent. **1.** expl. Pl. **41** (1824); Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 51 (1840); Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20.** 77, 95 (1911).

[Olivier substituted *Cimbex* in lieu of *Clavellarius* Olvr. *MN.*, considering the latter too close to CLAVARIA (BOTANY)].

[*nec* **CLAVELLARIA* (Lmk.) Crt. Br. Ent. **2.** expl. Pl. **93** (1825)—*amerinae* L. (**PSEUDOCLAVELLARIA** Schulz)].

Jurine intended to apply the name *Tenthredo* L. to the species included by that author and Fabricius in the group "*Antennis clavatis.*" That group had at an earlier date (1790) been separated from *Tenthredo* by Olivier under the name *Cimbex*, the author at the same time withdrawing a name (*Clavellarius*) which he had suggested, but without including in it any species, in the previous year.

The Type of *Cimbex* Olvr. (= *Tenthredo* Jrn.) is **lutea** L., which was designated by Latreille in "An. X" (*i. e.* between 22 Septr. 1801 and 21 Septr. 1802), and again in 1804, and 1810.

Already, in 1789, Thünberg had recognised that some distinction might be drawn between such species as *lutea* L., *obscura* L., etc. (*i. e.* the group with clavate antennae),

and suggested the introduction of a new genus *Corynis* (κορύνη = a club).

This appears to be a valid publication of a new generic name, and therefore either *Cimbex* Olvr. or *Amasis* Leach must sink as a synonym of *Corynis* Thnbg.; the latter (viz. *Amasis*) can be the better spared, and we propose therefore to designate **obscura** L. as the Type of *Corynis* Thnbg. (1789) = *Amasis* Leach (1817).

Corynis Thnbg. (1789)

n.syn. = *Amasis* Leach. (1817).

Type: **Tenthredo obscura** L. (M. & D. 1915).

Corynis Thnbg. Peric. Ent. Char. Gn. Ins. p. 13 (1789): Diss. Ac. **3**. 260 (1801).

"*Corynis* h). Antennae capitatae. Abdomen fornicatum." "h) Sub hac denominatione innuimus *Tenthredinem luteam obscuram*, & hisce similes, quae alias iisdem notis insigniuntur, ac Genus insequens, *Tenthredo*."

[This generic name is omitted from Rohwer's list.]

2.

I·2. **Cryptus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163.

"Gen. 2 Cryptus—Tenthredo antennis inarticulatis."

[*i. e.* TENTHREDO L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1**. 555–9 no. 214 sp. 1–40 (1758): F. Ent. Syst. **2**. 108–10 no. 138 sp. 12–22 (1793)—**rosae** L.; *coerulescens* F.; *etc.*].

TENTHREDO L. (1758)

= †*Tentredo* Lmk. (1801), †*Thenthredo* Ltr. (1810); = *Cryptus* Jrn. (1801), †*Cruptus* Jrn. (1807); = *Hylotoma* Ltr. (1802); = Arge Schrk. (1802).

Type 1: **Tenthredo rosae** L. (Lmk. 1801).

Tenthredo L. [Fn. Suec. (ed. **1**) 282–9 sp. 923–50 (1746) *MN.*]: Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1**. 343 no. 213, 555–9 no. 214 sp. 1–40 (1758)—[2. *lutea* L.; 12 *scrophulariae* L.; 21 **rosae** L.; *etc.*]: Fn. Suec. (ed. **2**) 388–95 sp. 1533–72 (1761); Poda Ins. Mus. Graec. 102–3 sp. 1–6 (1761) [*nitens* L.; **rosae** L.]; Slzr. Knnz. Ins. 141–3 no. 44 Pf. **18**·109–13 (1761); Gffr. Hist. Ins. **2**. 266–89 sp. 1–38 (1762); Scp. Ent. Carn. 274–81 sp. 719–38 (1763); Müller Fn. Ins. Fridrichs. pp. xxi, 69–70 no. 44 sp. 599–612 (1764); L. Syst Nat. (ed. **12**) 1 (2). 359, 920–8 no. 242 sp. 1–55 (1767); Brkht. NH. Gt. Brit. **1**. 162–3 (1769); Frstr. Nov. Sp. Ins. Cent. **1**. pp. viii, 78–80 sp. 78–80 (1771); Scp. Ann. HN. **5**. 120–1 sp. 142–3 (1772); Yeats Inst. Ent. 173–8 (1773); Müller L. Syst. Nat. **5** (2), 819–36 no. 242 sp. 1–55 (1775); Schrk. Beytr. Naturges 83–6 sp. 41–7 (1776); F. Gn. Ins. 112 no. 105 (1777); Blmbch. HB. Naturges. **1**. 378 (1779); F. Sp. Ins. **1**. 405–17 no. 108 sp. 1–61 (1781); Schrk. Enum. Ins. Austr. 322–43 sp. 648–93

(1781); Retz. De Geer Gn. et Sp. Ins. 71–4 no. 22 sp. 293–323 (1783); Leske Anfang. Naturges. 518–19 no. 54 (1784); Schmiedl. Einl. Kennt. Ins. 354–60 (1786); F. Mant. Ins. 1. 252–6 no. 112 sp. 1–64 (1787); Gmel. L. Syst. Nat. (ed. 13) 1 (5) 2653–71 no. 242 sp. 1–36, 38–66, 66–122, 122–6, 128–42 (1788); de Vill. Ent. Fn. Suec. 3. 78–126 no. 2 sp. 1–138 (1789); Brahm Ins-Kal. 1. pp. lxxix–lxxx (1790); Petagna Inst. Ent. 1. 345–53 no. 111 sp. 1–32 (1792); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. 5·21, 7·9 (1793): 17·14–17 (1794): 26·20–1 (1796): 45·13, 46·1 (1797): 49·12–18, 52·2–14 (1798): 62·6–11, 64·1–11, 65·1–11, 71·6–10, 72·1–2 (1799): 76·11 (1801): 81·10–12 (1801): 82·10–13, 84·11–13 (1801): 88·17 (1804): 98·9–13, 100·10, 105·14, 107·6–7 (1809); F. Ent. Syst. 2. pp. iv. 104–23 no. 138 sp. 1–78 (1793); Forst. Enchirid. NH. 154 no. 60 (1794); F. Sppl. Ent. Syst. 214–8 (1798); Cuvr. Tbl. Element. HN. An. 503–5 (1798); Cdrhlm. Fr. Ins. Prodr. Petrop. 145–53 no. 81 sp. 443–71 (1798). †*Tentredo* Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 263 no. 115 (I. 1801)—[Type **rosae** L.]. *Cryptus* Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 163 no. 2 (V. 1801). *Hylotoma* Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. 3. 302 (1802)—[Type: **rosae** L., F.]: 13. 133–5 no. 327 sp. 1–8 Pf. 99·2 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. 24. Tbl. Meth. 172–3, 199 no. 371 (1804). Tenthredo Trtn. Syst. Nat. 3. 411–26 no. 82 (1802); Schrk. Fn. Boica 2 (2) 209, 230–52 no. 232 sp. 1993–2039 (1802); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins-Deutsch. 2. 15–53 (1806). *Cryptus* Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 49–51 no. 2.(†*Cruptus*) Pf. 2·2, 6·2 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. 6. 390 (1882). *Hylotoma* Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. 20. 81, 97 (1911).

Type 2:—**Tenthredo coerulescens** F. (Ltr. 1810).

Hylotoma* Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 293–4, 435 no. 381 (1810)—[Type: **coerulescens F.]; Crt. Br. Ent. 2. expl. Pl. 65 (1825).

[*Hylotoma* Ltr. (1802) was a monotypical genus founded on **rosae** L., F.].

Type 3: **Cryptus segmentarius** Pzr. 88·17 (Rwr. 1911).

Cryptus* Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. 88·17 (1804)—[1. *enodis* L.; 2 **segmentarius Pzr.]: 102·15–16 (1809): 109·8–10 (1810); Rwr. Ent. News 22. 219 (1911)—[Type: **segmentarius** Pzr.].

Type 4: **Tenthredo dimidiata** F. (Crt. 1838).

Tenthredo* (L.) Crt. Br. Ent. 15 expl. Pl. 692 (1838)—[Type: **dimidiata F.]

[Curtis cites *dimidiata* F. as Type—this was not one of Linné's exponents of *Tenthredo I*]

[*nec* **Tenthredo* (L.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 163 no. 1 (1801): Nouv. Méth. Hym. 45–8 no. 1 Pf. 2·1, 6·1 (1807)—*lutea* L. (Cimbex Olvr.)].

[*nec* **Tenthredo* (L.) Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. 3. 300–2 (1802): 13. 123–33 no. 326 sp. 1–43 (1804–5): Gn. Crust-Ins. 3. 228–31 no. 426 (1807): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 294. (†*Thenthredo*) 435 no. 382 (1810); Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. 20. 90, 97 (1911)—*scrophulariae* L. (Allantus Jrn.)].

[*nec* **Cryptus* (Jrn.) Crt. Br. Ent. 2. expl. Pl. 58 (1825): Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. 20. 77, 94 (1911)—*furcata* Vill. (Schizocera Lep.)].

[*nec* *§*Cryptus* F. Syst. Piez. pp. ix, 70–92 no. 10 sp. 1–103 (1804); Crt. Br. Ent. **14**. expl. Pl. **668** (1837); Vrck. Bull. US. Nat. Mus. **83**. 38, 185 (1914)—Type: *viduatorius* F. (Genus?)].

The name *Cryptus* Jrn. was first applied to the second Fabrician section of *Tenthredo* L., viz., "*Antennis inarticulatis*"—five of its species however do not possess this character and cannot therefore be types of *Cryptus* Jrn. In the Nouv. Méth. Hym. Jurine omits these, as also two other species which are South American.

But, before Jurine's *Cryptus* was published, Lamarck, in the month "Pluviose An. IX" (= January 1801), had already selected a species of this group as the Type of *Tenthredo* L.—*Cryptus* Jrn. can therefore only be regarded as a synonym of *Tenthredo* L., as defined by Lamarck. Although itself a synonym, the publication of this name *Cryptus*, in 1801, makes illegal the action of Fabricius in applying (Syst. Piez. 1804) the same name to a totally different group of *Hymenoptera*.

Cryptus F. (1804) is therefore a homonym of *Cryptus* Jrn. (1801) and the nomenclature of the *Ichneumonidae* will require considerable revision in consequence.

Jurine proposes to restrict *Tenthredo* to the section "*Antennis clavatis*," but Lamarck had already (January 1801) cited as Type for *Tenthredo* a species not belonging to that group, viz. *rosae* L.,F. What was this *rosae*? There is strong reason to think that Linné confused under the name *rosae* two, if not more, quite different insects, viz. Réaumur's "Saw-fly of the Rose," in which the antennae are *not* clavate, but inarticulate ("*exarticulatis*"), and *Athalia rosae* Auctt., in which also the antennae are *not* clavate, but 9 to 10-jointed ("*septemnodiis*" in Linné's classification).

In the Systema Naturae (editions **10**, and **12**), and also in Fauna Suecica, Linné describes his species as having seven-jointed antennae, and at Burlington House the only specimen ticketed in Linné's own hand as "*rosae*," with a reference to the 10th edition, is a specimen of *Athalia rosae* Auctt., but with this insect are placed, without labels, specimens of Réaumur's species, and the well-known passages and figures of Réaumur, etc., are referred to by Linné himself in his synonymy.

Authors (*e. g.* von Dalla Torre, in his Catalogue) frequently recognise both an *Athalia rosae* L. and a *Hylotoma rosae* L., which, as shown by their references to Syst. Nat.,

etc., are both founded on the "*Tenthredo rosae*" of Linné. This being a composite species a choice must be made between the two insects, indicated on the one hand by Linné's expression "*antennis septemnodiis,*" with which a specimen in his collection agrees, and, on the other hand, by Linné's citation of Réaumur's species and his adoption in a Latinised form of Réaumur's vernacular name. Réaumur's insect *is* attached to the Rose, the *Athalia* is *not*, so the name *rosae* should be restricted to Réaumur's species, which, by the way, is congeneric with that selected by Curtis as the Type in 1838 (viz. *dimidiata* F.), which, however, is not one of Linné's original types.

Lamarck describes the antennae simply as "*filiformes,*" which tells us nothing, but there can be no doubt that in his view *Tenthredo rosae* L. meant Réaumur's well-known insect, the "Saw-fly of the Rose," and this selection of a Type, whatever may be the consequences, was apparently legitimate and irrevocable. *Tenthredo* Jurine is therefore a homonym of *Tenthredo* L. (*see* Lamarck), and the group "*antennis clavatis*" cannot be so called. Lamarck's selection of "*Tenthredo rosae* L.,F." (*i. e.* of Réaumur's "Saw-fly of the Rose") as the Type of *Tenthredo* reduces not only *Cryptus* Jurine, but also *Arge* Schrank, and *Hylotoma* Ltr. to synonyms of that genus.

Other species have been suggested by other authors as types of *Tenthredo*, e.g. *dimidiata* F., by Curtis (1838), which, though congeneric with *rosae* L. is not a Linnéan species and cannot be Type of a Linnéan genus.

Latreille's designation (1810) of *scrophulariae* L., which is accepted by Mr. Rohwer, is anticipated by Lamarck's selection of *rosae* L. in January 1801 (*scrophulariae* L. is the Type of the next Jurinean genus, viz. *Allantus*).

3.

I·3. **Allantus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

"Gen. 3 Allantus—Tenthredo: Scrophul. viridis, etc."

ALLANTUS Jrn. (1801)

= * *Tenthredo* (L.) Ltr.

Type: **Tenthredo scrophulariae** L. (Crt. 1839).

Allantus Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 163 no. 3 (V.1801)—[1. **scrophulariae** L.; 2. *viridis* L.; *etc.*]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **88·18, 90·9, 91·13–19** (1804): Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. 10, 15 25–40 (1806)· Jrn. Nouv.

Méth. Hym. 52–6 no. 3 Pf. 2·3, 6·3 (1807); F–G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. 6. 390 (1882). **Tenthredo* Ltr. Cons. Gén. Crust-Ins. 294. (†*Threnthredo*) 435 no. 382 (1810)—[Type: **scrophulariae** L.]. Allantus Crt. Br. Ent. **16**. expl. Pl. **764** (1839)—[Type: **scrophulariae** L.]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 52 (1840); Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20**. 73, 97 (1911).

[*nec* * *Allantus* Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **82**·12 (VII. 1801); Rwr. Ent. News **22**. 73 (1911)—*togata* Pzr. (Emphytus Klug)].

The Erlangen List (1801) enumerates under *Allantus* only two species, and one of these, *scrophulariae* L. was designated by Curtis (1839) as the Type of *Allantus*. Latreille (1802) whom Rohwer (1911) follows, cited this species as Type of *Tenthredo* L. (see preceding note, p. 373), but as *Tenthredo* L. had been previously furnished by Lamarck with *rosae* L. as its Type (I. 1801), Latreille's action was invalid and Curtis' selection should be accepted.

Panzer in September 1801 (Fn. Ins. Germ. **82**·12) figures a "*Tenthredo togata* Fabricius," adding in the synonymy, but not on the plate,

> "*Tenthredo togata*. *Fabric.* inedit.
> *Allantus* Iurine.
> Legi saepius in dumetis."

Fabricius in 1804 (Syst. Piez. 32) describes a *Tenthredo togata*, adding "Habitat in Germania Dr. Panzer." In his diagnosis he describes a spot on the first segment, and the whole fifth segment of the abdomen as *red*.* In the description he says that a spot on the first segment, and the whole fifth segment are *white*—Panzer's figure shows no red on the body at all. The diagnosis clearly does not refer to the species taken "*in dumetis*" and figured by Panzer—the description however seems to do so.

Rohwer [Ent. News **22** p. 218 (1911)] makes "*Tenthredo* (*Allantus*) *togata* Panzer" (*sic*) Type of *Allantus*, accrediting this genus to Panzer, not Jurine, and calling it "monobasic"—but *Allantus* Jurine, May 1801, has precedence over "*Allantus* Jurine" Panzer, July–Septr. 1801—and *togata* was not included among Jurine's types; nor do its characters agree with those of the other insects figured and described as *Allantus* by Panzer in Fn. Ins. Germ., and in the Krit. Rev., so that evidently Panzer's reference of *togata* to *Allantus* Jrn. was a mere mistake.

* In Fallén's copy of the Syst. Piez., which is in the Ent. Soc. Library, "*rufis*" is corrected to "*albis*."

Tenthredo togata Pzr. (82·12) belongs really to the second division of Jurine's *Dolerus*, and this division was raised into a new genus, *Emphytus*, by Klug in 1813 (Type: *cincta* L.; Crt. 1833)—this name should therefore be restored.

Panzer reconsidered this question, in Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch., and included *togata* among the *Doleri* of Jurine, saying that it is very like *cincta*, which is the species figured by Jurine to illustrate *Dolerus*, second family [= *Emphytus* Klug].

In Nouv. Méth. Hym. (p. 58) Jurine also includes *togatus* Fabr., Panzer, in *Dolerus*, second family, but doubtfully, saying that he does not possess the species, and that if it belongs to this genus the cubital cells are not drawn correctly.

The above facts seem to necessitate: (1) the attribution of the genus *Allantus* to Jurine (Erlangen List, 1801), and not to Panzer (Fn. Ins. Germ.); (2) the rejection of *togata* Pzr. (and equally of *togata* F.) as a possible type for *Allantus*; and, (3) the retention of *Emphytus* Klug (Type: *cinctus* L.) as a properly applied name for the second family of Jurine's heterotypical genus *Dolerus*.

In 1911, Rohwer accepted Latreille's designation (1802) of *gonager* F. as the Type of *Dolerus* Jrn., but later in the same year (Ent. News **22**. 219) he withdrew this, accrediting *Dolerus* to Panzer, and treating it as a monotypical genus with Type *pedestris* Pzr. This view we must reject, for *pedestris* Pzr. is not one of the species included in *Dolerus* of the Erlangen List—this was published in May 1801, while Panzer's figure appeared later in the year (before September).

4.

I·4. **Dolerus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163.

"Gen. 4 Dolerus—Tenthredo germanica, gonagra, etc."

DOLERUS Jrn. (1801)

Type 1: **Tenthredo gonagra** F. (= *gonager* Jr.; Ltr. 1810).

Dolerus Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163 no. 4 (30. V. 1801)—[1. *germanica* F.; 2. **gonagra** F.; *etc.*]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **82**·12 (VII. 1801): Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 10, 15, 40–4 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 57–8 no. 4 Pf. 2·4, 6·4 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz Ent. Ges. **6**. 390 (1882); Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 294, 435 no. 383 (1810)—[Type: **gonager** Jrn.]; Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20**. 78, 94 (1911).

Type 2: **Tenthredo pratensis** L. (= *pedestris* Pzr. 82·11 ; Rwr. 1911).

* *Dolerus* Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. 82·11 (VII. 1801); Rwr. Ent. News. 22. 219 (1911)—[Type: **pratensis** L. (= *pedestris* Pzr.).

Latreille, in 1810, cited *gonager* Jrn. as the Type of *Dolerus* Jrn., and Rohwer accepted this species as the Type of *Dolerus* Pzr. (Krit. Rev., 1806) in his Genotypes of the Sawflies (1911); later in the same year, however, Mr. Rohwer (Ent. News **22**. 219) traced the genus back to 1801 (Panzer, Fn. Ins. Germ.) and designated *pratensis* L. (= *pedestris* Pzr. 82·11) as the Type. Jahrgang **7** of the Fauna Ins. Germ. is dated 3 September, 1801, but we now know that *Dolerus* Jurine was first published in the Erlangen List, 30 May 1801. Latreille's citation of *Tenthredo gonagra* F. will therefore remain valid.

5.

I·5. **Nematus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163.

"Gen. 5 Nematus—Tenthredo capreae, septentrionalis, etc."

NEMATUS Jrn. (1801)

= *Croesus* Leach (1817).

Type: **Tenthredo septentrionalis** L. (Ltr. 1810).

Nematus Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163 no. 5 (30. V. 1801) [1. *capreae* L., F.; 2. **septentrionalis** L.]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. [82·10 (VII. 1801)]: 90·10–11 (1804): Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 10, 15, 44–6 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 59–60 no. 5 Pf. 2·5, 6·5 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 390 (1882); Ltr. Cons. Gén. Crust-Ins. 294, 435 no. 384 (1810)—[Type: **septentrionalis** F., Jrn.]; Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20**. 84, 97, 99 (1911).

[*nec* * *Nematus* (Pzr.) Rwr. Ent. News **22**. 219 (1911)—*lucida* Pzr. (**Holcocneme** Knw.)].

Latreille cited *septentrionalis* L. as the Type of *Nematus*. This is a well-identified species, and being one of the original types of the Erlangen List should be accepted.

Rohwer [US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20**. 84, 97, 99 (1911)] adopted Latreille's designation of *septentrionalis* L. as the Type of *Nematus* Pzr., but later [Ent. News **22**. 219 (1911)] retracts this and makes *Tenthredo lucida* Pzr. [Fn. Ins. Germ. 82·10 (VII. 1801)] the Type of the "monobasic" genus *Nematus* Pzr., sinking accordingly *Holcocneme* Knw. (whose Type *crassa* Fallén is congeneric with *lucida* Pzr.) as = *Nematus* Pzr., but this figure was published subsequently to the appearance of the Erlangen List (30. V. 1801), and *lucida* is not one of Jurine's original types

—*Holcocneme* Knw. may therefore still be used for the group which includes *lucida* Pzr. and *crassa* Fallén.

Croesus Leach, with Type *septentrionalis* L. [cited by Rohwer US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20**. 77, 97, 99 (1911)] must therefore sink as synonymous with *Nematus* Jrn.—**Nematus* Knw. is a different genus, and has accordingly been renamed by Rohwer *Nematinus*, with Type *abdominalis* Pzr.

[The second *Nematus* of the Erlangen List is *capreae*. In Systema Naturae (ed. **10**) we find Linné describing a larva as *capreae*, saying that he did not know the imago; in the **12**th edition Linné repeats his description and adds a reference to *Tenthredo salicis* Fn. Suec. 1752. This *Tenthredo salicis* we now find is the well-known and very remarkably coloured larva of a very common *Pteronidea*, which has been admirably figured, together with its imago, by Goedart, and these figures, and also others representing the same species in other works, are referred to in the synonymy of the Fauna. Now, reverting to the **10**th edition, we find an imago described as *salicis*, evidently the imago of the same species, and here again Goedart's and the other figures are referred to; the imago is no doubt the species universally known as *T. salicis* L., this is attached to *Salix*, and has the character mentioned by Linné of a black stigma, which is exceptional in *Pteronidea*. We infer from these facts that *capreae* L. is a synonym of *salicis* L., and that the *Pachynematus* referred by many authors to **capreae* L. (=*trisignatus* Forst.), chiefly on the authority of a figure in Panzer, is a different species. Panzer's figure (**65**·8), from its very short antennae and other characters, appears to represent, not a *Pachynematus* Knw., nor a *Pteronidea* Rwr., but an *Amauronematus* Knw. (perhaps *A. vittatus* Lep.). The mistake appears to have been partly due to the omission by Linné (in ed. **12**) to repeat his remark as to the black stigma. Fabricius and Gmelin, under *capreae*, describe an imago with pale stigma, particoloured mesonotum, and other characters which agree with Panzer's figure, but are quite inconsistent with Linné's own account of *salicis*. Also, the true *salicis* is attached to *Salix*, but Fabricius and Gmelin add a statement that this larva devastates the Red Currant (apparently confusing it with *ribesii*, or some such species.

The *capreae* of Cameron, etc., feeds on sedge and grasses, and naturally it has never been suggested that this form has anything to do with *T. salicis* L.]

6.

I·6. PTERONUS Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163.

"Gen. 6 Pteronus—Tenthredo : antennis pectinatis."

[*i.e.* TENTHREDO F. Ent. Syst. **2**. 111–12 sp. 23–8 (1793): Sppl. Ent. Syst. 214–5 (1798)—**pini** L., *etc.*]

PTERONUS Jrn. (1801)

= *DIPRION* Schrk. (1802); = § *LOPHYRUS* Ltr. (1802); = *ANACHORETA* Gistel. (1848); = *CRISTIGER* Gistel. (1848).

Type: **Tenthredo pini** L. (Pzr. 1804; Ltr. 1802; Rwr. 1911).

PTERONUS Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163 no. 6 (V. 1801). § *LOPHYRUS* Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3**. 302 (1802)—[Type: **pini** L.]: **13**. 135–7 no. 328 sp. 1–4 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24**. 173, 199 no. 372 (1804): Gn. Crust-Ins. **3**. 232 no. 428 (1807): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 295, 435 no. 387 (1810). *DIPRION* Schrk. Fn. Boica **2** (2). 209, 252–4 no. 233 sp. 2040–2 (1802). PTERONUS Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **87**·17 (1804)—[Type: **pini** Pzr.]: Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 10, 15, 46–8 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. **61**–4 no. 6 Pf. 2·6, 6·6 (1807); F-G. K & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 390 (1882). *DIPRION* Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20**. 78, 82, 88, 96, 98 (1911)—[Type: **pini** L.]. PTERONUS Rwr. Ent. News **22**. 219 (1911).

[§ *Lophyrus* Ltr. is homonymous with **LOPHYRUS** Poli (1791) *Moll.*]

Pteronus Jrn. in the Erlangen List is defined as the equivalent of Fabricius' third section of *Tenthredo* (*Antennis pectinatis*). That division includes nominally four (really three) species of the genus commonly called *Lophyrus* Ltr. [this name however is preoccupied in *Mollusca* by Poli (1791)]—one *Monoctenus*, and one *Megalodontes*, to these, in the Supplement, Fabricius adds another, *furcata* Vill., but Panzer (Krit. Rev., 1806) states that the peculiar structure of the antennae in *furcata* ♂ is not a real pectination, and that they are ciliated as in *ustulata* and *enodis* (*i. e.* as in *Tenthredo* L. as employed in these notes), and in fact, *furcata* is much nearer to *rosae* L. than to any species of the group under consideration. The commonest and best-known of the possible types is *pini* L., and this species, together with two others (also possible types, but not congeneric with it), have been called by Schrank *Diprion*, which name Rohwer has adopted with Type *pini* L.,

sinking *Pteronus* Pzr. as a synonym of it. *Pteronus* Jrn., however, has precedence by a year over *Diprion* Schrank, and the former name with Type *pini* L., designated by Rohwer, should be restored. *Pteronus* Knw., founded on Jurine's third family of *Pteronus* in the Nouv. Méth. Hym., which would not be a *Pteronus* according to the Erlangen List, becomes a homonym and is to be replaced by *Pteronidea* Rwr. (1911).

7.

I·7. CEPHALCIA Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163.

"Gen. 7 Cephalcia—Tenthredo : antennis multiarticul."

[*i.e.* TENTHREDO F. Ent. Syst. **2**. 121–3 sp. 66-78 (1793): Sppl. Ent. Syst. 218 (1798)—**signata** F., *etc.* Jurine included under "*Cephalcia*" Fabricius' sixth section "*Antennis filiformibus: articulis plurimis*"—each species in this section is described by Fabricius as "*Tenthredo antennis multiarticulatis.*"]

CEPHALEIA Jrn. (1801)

† *CEPHALCIA* Jrn. (1801), ‡ CEPHALEIA Pzr. (1806), Jrn. (1807).

Type : **Tenthredo signata** F. (Rwr. 1911).

CEPHALEIA Jrn. = † *CEPHALCIA* Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163 no. 7 (V. 1801); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **86**·8–9, **87**·18 (1804). CEPHALEIA Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 10, 15, 48–50 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 65–7 no. 7 Pf. **2**·7, **7**.7 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 390 (1882); Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20**. 76, 97 (1911)—[Type : **signata** F.]. † *CEPHALCIA* Rwr. Ent. News **22**. 218 (1911).

"*Cephalcia*" in the Erlangen List must be a mere misprint, for on two of the Plates (Pl. **2** and **7** no. 7) which were seen by Panzer, and are described correctly as to all details in his paper, the word is engraved *Cephaleia*. Panzer afterwards repeated the mistake three times in the Fauna Germanica (**86**·8, **86**·9, and **87**·18), but in the Kritisch Revision he restored the spelling *Cephaleia*, printing the *e* in a somewhat larger type than the other letters of the word—evidently therefore intending to correct his former spelling. Jurine himself throughout the Nouvelle Méthode, both in the text and on the plates, invariably writes *Cephaleia*. This name one cannot doubt was meant to be derived from *κεφαλή*, and if so, such a form as *Cephalcia* is an absolute impossibility. *Cephaleia* is not irreproachable, but the objections to it are not so obvious,

and Jurine, who was at most only a fair classical scholar, may have failed to recognise them.

Rohwer in 1911 cited *signata* F. as the Type of *Cephaleia* Pzr., and since Panzer attributes this genus to Jurine, we may take the citation as applying also to *Cephaleia* (†*Cephalcia*) Jrn.

8.

I·8. Oryssus (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163.

"Gen. 8 Oryssus—Oryssus Supplem."

[*i. e.* ORYSSUS F. Sppl. Ent. Syst. 209, 218–9 sp. 1–2 (1798)—**abietina** Scp. (= *vespertilio* F.; = *coronatus* F.)].

ORYSSUS F. (1798)

= †*Orussus* Ltr. (1796) *MN.*

Type: **Sphex abietina** Scp. (= *vespertilio* F.; = *coronatus* F.; F. 1798).

Oryssus F. [= *Orussus* Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 111 no. 10 (1796) *MN.*]. Oryssus F. Sppl. Ent. Syst. 209, 218–9 sp. 1–2 (1798)—[Type: **abietina** Scp. (= 1. *coronatus* F.; = 2. *vespertilio* F.)] Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 264–5 no. 118 (I. 1801); Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163 no. 8 (V. 1801); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3**. 305 (1802): **13**. 157–60 no. 334 sp. 1 (1804–5); Klug Mon. Siric. Germ. 1–8 Pf. 1·1–3, 8·1–8 (1803); Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. **24**. 173 no. 378 (1804); F Syst. Piez. pp. viii., 47 no. 6 sp. 1 Ind. 21 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 54 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 68–9 no. 8 [† *Orussus*] Pf. 2·8, 7·8 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 390 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **3**. 245–9 no. 434 (1807); Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 296, 436 no. 392 (1810); Crt. Br. Ent. **10** expl. Pl. **460** (1833); Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 55 (1840); Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20**. 85, 93 (1911).

This genus was proposed by Fabricius, in 1798, for two supposed species *coronatus* F. and *vespertilio* F., but as these are both identical with *abietina* Scp. the genus was monotypical in its inception. Latreille had previously published *Orussus*, in 1786, but without exponents—on the Plates of the Nouvelle Méthode the name also appears as *Orussus*, but this was corrected to *Oryssus* in the text, as also in the Erlangen List—this suggests that Jurine's plates were engraved before the publication of Fabricius' Ent. Syst. (1798) in which the name first appeared as *Oryssus*.

9.

I·9. Astatus Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163.

"Gen. 9 Astatus—Sirex pygmaeus. Banchus spinipes Panzer (Banchus viridator Fabric. inedit.)."

ASTATUS Jrn. (1801)

= *Cephus* Ltr. (1802); = *Trachelus* Jrn. (nn. 1807).

Type: **Sirex pygmaeus** L. (Jrn.; = *spinipes* Pzr.; Jrn. 1801; Ltr. 1810).

Astatus Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 9 (30. V. 1801)—[Type: **pygmaeus** L. (= *spinipes* Pzr.; = *viridator* F., *LN.*)]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **83**·12 (1801): 85·10–11 (1804). *Cephus* Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 303 (1802)—[Type: **pygmaeus** L.]: **13.** 141–5 no. 331 sp. 1–4 Pf. 99·3 (1804–5). Astatus Klug Mon. Siric. Germ. 45–56 sp. 1–8 Pf. 7·1–3, 8·26–30 (1803). *Cephus* Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. **24** Tbl. Méth. 173, 199 no. 375 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. vii, 250–2 no. 47 p. 1–6 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 143–5 (1806) [= *Trachelus* Jrn.]. *Trachelus* Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 70–2 no. 9 Pf 2·9, 7·9 [nn. = *Astatus* Jrn.—(Type: **pygmaeus** L.)]; F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 391 (1882). *Cephus* Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 296, 435 no. 390 (1810); Crt. Br. Ent. **7.** expl. Pl. **301** (1830); Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 55 (1840); Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20.** 76, 96 (1911).

[*nec* **Astata* Ltr. [Préc. Car. Ins. p. xiii., (*Astatus*) 114–5 no. 14 (1796) *MNN.*] HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 336–7 (1802) **13.** 297 no. 394 sp. 1 (1804–5); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 67–9 no. 490 (1809); Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 322, 438 no. 480 (1810)—Type: **boops** Schrk. (= *abdominalis* Ltr.) (**Dimorpha** Ltr.)].

[*nec* * *Astatus* Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **83**·12 (VII. 1801)—[*troglodyta* F.]: 85·11–12 (1801); Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20.** 74, 79, 97 (1911): Ent. News **22.** 218 (1911)—Type: *troglodyta* F. (**Eumetabolus** Schulz)].

[*nec* * *Trachelus* (Jrn.) Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20.** 91 97, (1911)—Type: *tabidus* F. (= **Trachelastatus** nn.)].

[*nec* **Cepha* Blbg. Enum. Ins. Blbg. 98 (1820); Rwr. Ent. News **22.** 218 (1911)—Type: *tabida* F. († *tibida* Rwr.) (**Trachelastatus** nn.)].

Latreille (Préc. Car. Ins. p. xiii) proposed the name *Astata* for a genus which he promised to describe later, stating, at the same time, that he had intended to call it *Astatus*, but wished not to do so to avoid confusion with his genus *Astacus* (*Crust.*)—in the body of the work (p. 114–5) the genus is described as *Astatus*.

Having no exponents *Astata* (*Astatus*) Ltr. had no scientific status until 1802, and could not in the meantime preoccupy the same name used in another sense by another author—*Astatus* Jurine (proposed in May 1801) for a genus of *Tenthredinidae*, with properly designated exponents, is therefore a valid name, and its exponents being all synonyms of one species (*pygmaeus* L.) the genus is virtually a monotypical one.

In 1807 Jurine proposed a new name *Trachelus* in lieu of *Astatus* Jrn., remarking (Nouv. Méth. Hym. 72):

" J'avais d'abord donné à ce genre le nom d'*astatus*, qui a été adopté par MM. Panzer et Klug; mais des considérations particuliéres m'ont engagé à lui substituer celui de *trachelus* "—but this alteration of a name published six years previously in the Erlangen List cannot be accepted.

The Type of both *Astatus* Jrn. and *Cephus* Ltr. is **pygmaeus** L.—this species is also the type of *Trachelus* Jrn. (nn.).

Konow made *Astatus*, *Trachelus*, and also *Cephus*, etc., distinct genera, and Rohwer, apparently following him to some extent, gives to *Astatus* Jrn. the Type: *troglodyta* F., to *Cephus* Ltr. the Type: *pygmaeus* L., and to *Trachelus* Jrn. the Type: *tabidus* F. These divisions are probably of generic value, but the names proposed are unavailable in these senses—also *troglodyta* and *tabidus* are species not included in the Erlangen List. Rohwer also revives the name *Cepha* Billberg (with Type: *tabidus* F.), calling it isogenotypic with *Trachelus* Jrn.; it may be proved that the name *Cepha* Billberg is valid, but owing to its similarity to *Cephus* Ltr., *Cepha* Billberg would be a very undesirable name in the *Hymenoptera* and **Trachelastatus** (nn.) is here suggested in its place.

**Astatus* Knw. has been renamed by Schulz [Spolia Hym. 211 (1906)] *Eumetabolus*—with Type: *niger* Harris (*i. e. troglodyta*)—the identification of *niger*, however, with the Type-species of a genus which is almost certainly not British at all, rests on *very* sandy foundations. The *niger* of British collections = *satyrus* Pzr.

10

I·10. §**Urocerus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

" Gen. 10 Urocerus—Sirex Camelus, Dromedarius."

XIPHYDRIA Ltr. (1802)

= § *Urocerus* Jrn. (1801) *nec* Geoffr-Fourcr.; = *Hybonotus* Klug (1803); = †*Xiphydra* (Ltr.) Pzr. (1806).

Type 1: **Ichneumon camelus** L. (Ltr. 1802; 1804).

Xiphydria Ltr. = §*Urocerus* Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 10 (1801)—[**camelus** L.; *dromedarius* L.]. Xiphydria Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 304 (1802)—[Type: **camelus** L.]: **13.** 145–6 no. 332 sp. 1–3 (1804–5). *Hybonotus* Klug Mon. Siric. Germ. 9–16 sp. 1–2 Pf. **1**·4–7, 8·9–15 (1803)—[Type: **camelus** L.] Xiphydria Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 173, 199 no. 376 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. ix, 52–3 no. 8 sp. 1–3 (1804). §*Urocerus* Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **85**·10 (1805) †*Xiphydra* Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 56–7 (1806).

XIPHYDRIA Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **3**. 237–8 no. 432 (1807). §*UROCERUS* Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 73–5 no. 10 Pf. **2**·10, **7**·10 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 391 (1882); Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. **20**. 81, 92, 93 (1911).

Type 2: **Sirex dromedarius** F. (Ltr. 1810).

XIPHYDRIA* (Ltr.) Ltr. Cons. Gén. Crust-Ins. 296, 436 no. 391 (1810)—[Type: **dromedarius L.]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 55 (1840).

[Having described the monotypical genus *Xiphydria* for *camelus* L., in 1802, it was not open to Latreille to cite *dromedarius* F. as the Type in 1810 !].

[*nec UROCERUS* [Gffr. (1762) *MN.*] Gffr-Fourcr. Ent. Paris **2**. 362–3 no. 84 (1785)—[Type: *gigas* L. (SIREX L.)].

§*Urocerus* Jrn., represented in the Erlangen List by *camelus* L., F., and *dromedarius* F. is homonymous with *Urocerus* (Gffr. 1762) Gffr-Fourcr. (1785) a monotypical genus with Type: *gigas* L. §*Urocerus* Jrn. must be replaced by *Xiphydria* Ltr. (1802) whose Type is *camelus* L.

Urocerus Gffr. is synonymous with *Sirex* L., consequently *Urocerus* is invalid in either sense.

11

1·11. SIREX (L.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**·163.

"Gen. 11 Sirex—Sirex Gigas."

[*i. e.* SIREX L. Fn. Suec. 396 sp. 1573–7 (1761); F. Ent. Syst. **2**. pp. iv, 124–32 no. 139 sp. 1–16 (1793)—**gigas** L., *etc.*]

SIREX L. (1761)

= *UROCERUS* [Gffr. (1761) *MN*] Gffr-Fourcr. (1784).

Type: **Sirex gigas** L. (Blmbch. 1779; Lmk. 1801).

SIREX L. Fn. Suec. (ed. 2) pp. [41], 396–7, sp. 1573–7 (1761). [*UROCERUS* Gffr. Hist. Ins-Paris **2**. 264–6 (1762) *MN.*] SIREX L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **12**) **1** (**2**) 539, 928–30 no. 243 sp. 1–7 (1767) Blmbch. HB. Naturges. **1**. 378–9 no. 55 sp. 1 (1779) [**gigas** L.]; Leske Anfangs. Naturges. 519 (1779, 1784). *UROCERUS* Gffr-Fourcr. Ent. Paris **2**. 362–3 no. 84 (1785)—[Type: **gigas** L.]. SIREX F. Ent. Syst. **2**. pp. iv, 124–32 no. 139 sp. 1–26 (1793); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 106 no. 2 (1796); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **52**·15–21 (1798); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 264 no. 117 (1801)—[Type: **gigas** L.] Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163 no. 11 (1801). *UROCERUS* Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3**. 304–5 (1802): **13**. 147–57 no. 333 sp. 1–6 Pf. **99**·4 (1804–5): Dict. HN. **24**. Tbl. Méth. 173 no. 377 (1804). SIREX Klug. Mon. Siric. Germ. 17–44 sp. 1–7 Pf. **2**·1–5, **3**·1–5, **4**·1–6, **5**·1–5, **8**·16–25 (1803); F. Syst. Piez. pp. ix, 48–51 no. 7 sp. 1–15 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 54–6 (1806); Jrn. Nouv.

Méth. Hym. 76–9 no. 11 Pf. 2·11, 7·11 (1807). *Urocerus* Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. 3. 238–45 no. 433 (1807): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 297, 436 no. 393 (1810); Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 55 (1840). Sirex Rwr. US. Dp. Agr. (Ent.) Tech. Ser. 20. 89, 91, 94 (1911).

Type 2: **Sirex noctilio** F. (= * *juvencus* Crt.; Crt. 1829).

Sirex* (L.) Crt. Br. Ent. 6. expl. Pl. 253 (1829)—[Type: **noctilio F. (=* *juvencus* Crt.)].

Lamarck (1801) cited *gigas* L. as the Type of *Sirex* L.—this was the only exponent of that genus in the Erlangen List, as also in Blumenbach (1779), Leske (1779) *etc.*, Curtis cited "*juvencus*" (i. e. *noctilio* F.) as the Type in 1829, but *gigas* has always been regarded as the Type of *Sirex* L.

"Ordo II. Abdomine supra thoracem inflixo" (Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 163 no. 1–4).

Neither of the present writers having studied any insects belonging to Jurine's Order 2, nor the first three genera of his Order 3 (*Ichneumon*, *Anomalon*, and *Bracon*) they are unable to do more than to collect evidence as to the early history of these names.

12

11·1. Evania (F). Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 163.

"Gen. 1 Evania — Evania appendigaster, minuta: praeter utramque nulla."

[*i. e.* EVANIA F. Syst. Ent. 345 no. 108 sp. 1–2 (1775): Ent. Syst. 2. pp. v, 192–4 no. 141 sp. 1–6 (1793): Sppl. 241–2 (1798)—**appendigaster** L., etc.].

EVANIA F. (1775)

Type: **Ichneumon appendigaster** L. (Lmk. 1801; Ltr. 1802–1810).

Evania F. Syst. Ent. [25], 345 no. 108 sp. 1–2 (1775)—[1. **appendigaster** L.; 2. *maculata* F]: Ent. Syst. 2 pp. v, 192–4 no. 141 sp. 1–6 (1793); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 114 no. 13 (1796); F. Sppl. Ent. Syst. 241–2 (1798); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. 62·12 (1799): 77·10 (1800); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 267 no. 123 (1801)—[Type: **appendigaster** L.]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 163 no. 1 (1801); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. 3. 330 (1802)—[Type: **appendigaster** L.. F.]: 13. 193–4 no. 340 sp. 1–2 Pf. 101·1 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. 24. Tbl. Méth. 175 no. 385 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. ix, 178–80 no. 28 sp. 1–8, Ind. 11–12 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. 2. 105 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 84–5 no. 1 Pf. 2·1, 7·1 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT Schweiz. Ent. Ges. 6. 391 (1882); Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 297, 436 no. 395 (1810); Crt. Br. Ent. 6 expl. Pl. 257 (1829); Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 56 (1840); Viereck US. Nat. Mus. Bull. 83. 58, 160 (1914).

13

II·2. **Foenus** (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

"Gen. 2 Foenus—Foenus Supplem."

[*i. e.* FOENUS F. Sppl. Ent. Syst. 210–11, 240 sp. 1–2 (1798)—*jaculator* L. and **assectator** L.]

FOENUS F. (1798)

= *Gasteruption* Ltr. (1796) *MN.*; ‡*Gasteryption* Smnv.

Type 1: **Ichneumon assectator** L. (Ltr. 1802; Crt. 1832).

Foenus F. [= *Gasteruption* Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 113–4 no. 12 (1796) *MN.*]. Foenus F. Sppl. Ent. Syst. 210–11, 240 sp. 1–2 (1798)—[**1.** *jaculator* L.; **2. assectator** L.]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 2 (1801); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 329 (1802)—[Type: **assectator** L., F.]: **13.** 194–5 no. 341 sp. 1–2 (1804–5): Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 175 no. 386 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. viii, 141–2 no. 19 sp. 1–3 (1804); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 86–8 no. 2 Pf. 2·2, 7·2 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 391 (1882); Crt. Br. Ins. **9.** expl. Pl. **423** (1832)—[Type: **assectator** L.]. *Gasteruption* Viereck US. Nat. Mus. Bull. **83.** 60, 61, 161 (1914).

Type 2: **Ichneumon jaculator** L. (Pzr. 1804–6; Ltr. 1810).

Foenus* (F.) Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. 96·16 (1804)—[jaculator** L.]: Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 90 (1806); Ltr. Cons-Gén, Crust-Ins. 298, 436 no. 396 (1810)—[Type: **jaculator** L., F.]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 56 (1840)—[Type: **jaculator** L.]; Viereck US. Nat. Mus. Bull. **83.** 60, 171 (1914).

Latreille described *Gasteruption* in 1796 without exponents, and in 1802 he sunk this generic name as synonymous with *Foenus* F., giving as the common exponent of both *assectator* L., F.—Latreille's subsequent citation (in 1810) of *jaculator* L., F. as the Type of *Foenus* F., though accepted by Westwood (1840) and Viereck (1914) is invalid, and *assectator* L., F. (= †*affectator* Viereck) must be adopted as the Type of both *Foenus* L. and *Gasteruption* Ltr. (*teste* Ltr. 1802).

14

II·3. **Aulacus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

"Gen. 3 Aulacus."—[No types—a mere logonym.]

AULACUS Jrn. (1807)

Aulacus Jrn. (1801) *LN.*

Type: **Aulacus striatus** Jrn. (Jrn. 1807; Ltr. 1810).

Aulacus Jrn. [Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 3 (1801) *LN.*] Nouv. Méth. Hym. 89–90 no. 3 Pf. 2·3, 7·3 (1807)—[Type: **striatus** Jrn. Pf. 7·3]; F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz Ent. Ges. **6.** 391 (1882); Ltr.

Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 298, 436 no. 398 (1810); Viereck US. Nat. Mus. Bull. **83**. 18, 183 (1914).

Aulacus is merely mentioned as a Jurinean name in the Erlangen List (1801) without exponents, and only became validated in 1807.

15

II·4. Stephanus Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163.

"Gen. 4 Stephanus—Ichneumon serrator Supplem."

STEPHANUS Jrn. (1800)

Type: **Ichneumon serrator** F. (= *coronatus* Jrn.; Jrn. 1800; Jrn. 1801, 1807).

Stephanus Jrn., Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **76**·13 (1800)—[Type: **serrator** F. (= *coronatus* Jrn.)]: Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163 no. 4 (30. V. 1801)—[Type: **serrator** F.]: Prz. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 75 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 91–3 no. 4 Pf. **2**·4, **7**·4 (1807) F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 391 (1882); Viereck US. Nat. Mus. Bull. **83**. 138, 182 (1914).

"Ordo III. Abdomine petiolato: petiolo pone thoracem infixo" (Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**, 163–5 no. 1–48).

16

III·1. Ichneumon (L.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**, 163.

"Gen. 1 Ichneumon—Ichneumon."

[*i. e.* ICHNEUMON L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1**. 343 no. 214, 560–8 no. 215 sp. 1–69 (1758); F. Ent. Syst. **2**. pp. iv, 132–92 no. 140 sp. 1–246 (1793): Sppl. 219–32 (1798)—**persuasorius** L.; *comitator* L.; *uctatorius* L.; *manifestator* L.; *etc.*].

ICHNEUMON L. (1758)

= *Ichneumon* L. (1746) *MN.*; = *Rhyssa* Gravenh. (1829).

Type 1: **Ichneumon persuasorius** L. (Lmk. 1801).

Ichneumon L. [Fn. Suec. (ed. **1**) 289–97 sp. 951–87 (1746) *MN.*] Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1**. 343 no. 214, 560–8 no. 215 sp. 1–69 (1758) [14. *luctatorius* L.; 17. **persuasorius** L.; 23. *comitator* L.; 30. *manifestator* L.; *etc.*]: Fn. Suec. (ed. 2). [41–2], 397–411 sp. 1578–1647 (1761): Syst. Nat. (ed. **12**) **1** (2). 539, 930–41 no. 244 sp. 1–77 (1767); Blmbch. HB. Naturg. **1**. 379 no. 56 sp. 1–2 (1779); Leske Anfangs. Naturg. 519–20 no. 56 sp 1–4 (1779, 1784); F. Ent. Syst. **2**. pp. iv, 132–92 no. 140 sp. 1–246 (1793): Sppl. 219–32 (1798); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **19**·16–21 (1794): **45**·14–15, **47**·19 (1797): **52**·1–2 (1798): **70**·21, **71**·11–17, **72**·3–5 (1799): **73**·11–15, **76**·12, **78**·8–14, **79**·8–14, **80**·7–15 (1800), **81**·13, **83**·13, **84**·14–15 (1801): **92**·5–7, **94**·13–14 (1804): **98**·14, **100**·11–12, **102**·14 (1809); Ltr. Prée. Car. Ins. 112–113 no. 11 (1796); Lmk. Syst. An. sans. Vert. 265 no. 119

(1801)—[Type: **persuasorius** L.]: Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 1 (1801); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 319–27 (1802): **13.** 178–88 no. 337 sp. 1–36 Pf. 100·2–3 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 174–5 no. 382 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. ix, 54–69 no. 9 sp. 1–85 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 57–67 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 98–113 no. 1 Pf. 3·1, 8·1 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 391 (1882).

Type 2: **Ichneumon bidentatorius** F. (Crt. 1828).

Ichneumon* Crt. Br. Ent. **5. expl. Pl. **234** (1828)—[Type: **bidentatorius** F.]; Viereck US. Nat. Mus. Bull. **83.** 75 (1914).

[This species was not an original Type of the genus.]

Type 3: **Ichneumon comitator** L. (Crt. 1829; Wstwd. 1840).

Ichneumon* (L.) Crt. Br. Ent. **16. expl. Pl. **728** (1829)—[Type: **comitator** L.]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 57 (1840); Viereck US. Nat. Mus. **83.** 75, 165 (1914).

Type 4: **Ichneumon luctatorius** L. (Ashm. 1900).

Ichneumon* (L.) Ashm. Pr. US. Nat. Mus. **23. 17, 175 no. 40 (1900)—Type: **luctatorius** L.; Viereck US. Nat. Mus. **83.** 75 (1914).

[*nec.* **Ichneumon* (L.) Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 299–300, 436 no. 401 (1810); Viereck US. Nat. Mus. Bull. **83.** 52, 75, 117, 174 (1914)—Type: *manifestator* L. [**Pimpla** F. (= *Ephialtes* Gravenh.)]

Viereck (1914) accepts *manifestator* L. as the Type of *Ichneumon* L., following Latreille (1810), he however overlooks Lamarck (1801) who had already cited *persuasorius* L. as the Type—neither *manifestator* L. nor *persuasorius* L. belong to the genus *Ichneumon*, nor even to the *Ichneumoninae* of modern authors! Both are *Pimplinae*: *manifestator* L. an *Ephialtes* Gravenh., and *persuasorius* L. a *Rhyssa* Gravenh.—the latter therefore is synonymous with *Ichneumon* L.

Viereck sinks *Pimpla* F. as synonymous with *Ichneumon* L., but as *manifestator* L. is now shown not to be the earliest cited type of *Ichneumon* L., *Pimpla* F. becomes available for *manifestator* and *Ephialtes* Gravenh. will sink as a synonym. It is evident that the whole question will require very careful study by those interested in the *Ichneumonidae* since the facts to which attention is directed in the present paper appear to affect the validity of such important generic names as *Ichneumon*, *Cryptus*, *Pimpla*, etc., Auctt., and also of the groups higher than generic which have been named from them.

17

III·2. Anomalon Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

"Gen. 2 Anomalon—Ichneumon."

ANOMALON Pzr. (1804)

= *Anomalon* Jrn. (1801) *LN.*

Type: **Anomalon cruentatus** Pzr. (Pzr. 1804).

Anomalon Pzr. [Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 2 (1801) *LN.*]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **94**·15 (1804)—[Type: **cruentatus** Pzr.]: **95**·13 (1804)—[*alvearius* F. (= *aphidum* Pzr.)]: Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 67, 72, 75, 84, 88 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 114–16 no. 2 Pf. **3**·2, **8**·2 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 391 (1882).

[*nec* **Anomalon* (Jrn.) Crt. Br. Ent. **5.** expl. Pl. **198** (1828); Viereck US. Nat. Mus. Bull. **83.** 12, 46, 172 (1914)—Type: *laetatorius* F. (Crt. 1828) (Bassus F.)]

Viereck (1914) follows Curtis who cited *laetatorius* F. as the Type of *Anomalon* Jrn. (1807) in 1838. This species was included by Jurine in his section **1**, while *cruentatus* Pzr. and *alvearius* F. (= *aphidum* Pzr.), the types of *Anomalon* Pzr., 1804, were included by Jurine in his section **2**. Curtis had overlooked the earlier use of *Anomalon* by Panzer, in Faun. Ins. Germ.—either *cruentatus* Pzr., or *alvearius* F. must be taken as Type of *Anomalon* Pzr. (= *Anomalon* Jrn., sect. **2**)—*cruentatus* Pzr. was the first species associated with the generic name *Anomalon*, which on the publication of Panzer's **94**·13 was a " monobasic " genus.

18

111·3. **Bracon** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

" Gen. 3 Bracon—Ichneumon desertor, denigrator."

BRACON Jrn. (1801)

Type: **Ichneumon desertor** L. (Crt. 1825; Wstwd. 1840).

Bracon Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 3 (1801)—[I. **desertor,** L., F.; 2. *denigrator* F.]; F. Syst. Piez. pp. ix, 102–10 no. 12 sp. 1–40 (1804); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **92**·8 (1804); Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. 72, 75–8 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 117–18 no. 3 Pf. **3**·3, **8**·3 (1807); Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 300–1, 436 no. 403 (1810); Crt. Br. Ent. **2.** expl. Pl. **69** (1825)—[Type: **desertor** L.]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 64 (1840); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 391 (1882); Viereck US. Nat. Mus. Bull. **83.** 23, 166 (1914).

Fabricius (*teste* Jurine Nouv. Méth. 117) adopted the genus and generic name *Bracon* from Jurine himself. The same is the case with several other genera introduced in the Systema Piezatorum. This being so it seems clear that Fabricius either had the Erlangen Article before him, or

had seen (like Panzer) Jurine's actual text and plates before he published the genus *Bracon* in the Systema Piezatorum (1804). This would sufficiently explain the compliment paid to Jurine by Fabricius on p. vi (Syst. Piez.) by placing him, even dubiously (" forte "), in the highest rank " heroes " of scientific authors (*vide ante*, p. 355).

Curtis cited *desertor* L. as the Type of *Bracon* Jrn. in 1825; this citation has been accepted by Westwood, 1840, and Viereck 1914.

19

III·4. §**Pompilus** (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163.

" Gen. 4 Pompilus—Pompilus Supplem. Evania punctum."

[*i e* POMPILUS F. Sppl. Syst. Ent. 212, 246–52 sp. 1–37 (1798), and *Evania punctum* F. Ent. Syst. **2**. 194 sp. 6 (1793)—thirty-eight species including **viaticus** F.]

PSAMMOCHARES Ltr. (1802)

= *Psammochares* Ltr. (1796) *MN.*; = §*Pompilus* F. (1798).

Type: **Sphex viatica** L. (Ltr. 1802, 1810).

Psammochares Ltr. [Préc. Car. Ins. 115–6 no. 16 (1796) *MN.*] = §*Pompilus* F. Sppl. Ent. Syst. 212, 246–52 sp. 1–37 (1798) [4. **viatica** L., *etc.*]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **65**·15–17, **71**·19, **72**·8–9 (1799): **76**·16–17, **77**·12–13, **80**·17 (1800): **81**·15, **84**·19–20 (1801): **86**·10–12, **87**·21 (1804): **106**·12 (1809); Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163 no. 4 (1801). §*Pompilus* F. (= *Psammochares* Ltr. *MN.*) Ltr. H.N. Crust-Ins. **3**. 334–5 (1802)—[Type: **viatica** L., F.]: **13**. 279–83 no. 378 sp. 1–9 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24**. Tbl. Méth. 180 no. 422 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. 110, 112–19, 120, 188, 191 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 119–22 no. 4 Pf. 3·4, 8·4 (1807); Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 317, 437 no. 464 (1810); Crt. Br. Ent. **5**. expl. Pl. **238** (1828); Fox Ent. News **12**. 267–8 (1901).

[§*Pompilus* F. (1798) is homonymous with **Pompilus** Schneid. (1784) *Ceph.*]

Psammochares Ltr. (Préc. Car. Ins., 1796) was published without exponents, but in 1802 (Crust-Ins. **3**. 335) Latreille sunk *Psammochares* as a synonym of §*Pompilus* F., citing *viatica* L., F., as the Type. *Psammochares* then received as an exponent *viatica* L., and since §*Pompilus* F. has been found to be invalid as a homonym, its earliest synonym has been revived to replace it.

Latreille having indicated *viatica* L. as the Type of *Psammochares* Ltr., Sustera [Verh. ZB. Ges. Wien **62**: **1912** Abh. 210 (1912)] cannot be followed in making *plumbeus* F. the Type of *Psammochares* Ltr., nor in referring *viatica* L., F. to a different genus (viz. *Anoplius* Lep.).

20

III·5. SPHEX (L.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163.

"**Gen. 5. Sphex—Sphex.**"

[*i. e.* SPHEX L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1**. 343, 569–72 no. 216, sp. 1–25 (1758); F. Ent. Syst. **2**. pp. vi, 198–220 no. 143 sp. 1–92 (1793)—**sabulosa** L., *etc.*]

SPHEX L. (1758)

= *AMMOPHILA* Kby. (1798) = †*AMMOPHYLUS* (Kby.) Ltr. (1802).

Type: **Sphex sabulosa** L. (Blmbch. 1779; Lmk. 1801; Ltr. (1804).

SPHEX L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1**. 343 no. 215, 569–72 no. 216 sp. 1–25 (1758): Fn. Suec. (ed. **2**) [42], 411–4 sp. 1648–64 (1761): Syst. Nat. (ed. **12**) **1** (**2**). 539, 941–7 no. 245 sp. 1–38 (1767); Blmbch. HN. Nat. Ges. **1**. 379–80 no. 57 sp. 1–2 (1779)—[Type: **sabulosa** L.]; Leske Anfangs. Naturges. 520–1 no. 57 (1779, 1784); F. Ent. Syst. **2**. pp. vi, 198–220 no. 143 sp. 1–92 (1793); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 115 no. 15 (1796). *AMMOPHILA* Kby. Tr. Linn. Soc. Lond. **4**. 195–210 Pf. **19**·1 (1798)—[Type: **sabulosa** L.]. SPHEX F. Sppl. Ent. Syst. 211–12, 243–5 (1798); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **51**·3–4, **52**·22–4, **53**·1–2 (1798): **65**·12–14, **72**·7 (1799): **76**·15, **80**·16 (1800): **100**·18 (1809); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 269–70 no. 128 (1801) —[Type: **sabulosa** L.]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163 no. 5 (1801); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3**. 332–3 (1802): **13**. 292–4 no. 390 sp. 1–3 (1804–5); Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. **24**. Tbl. Méth. 180, 199 no. 424 (1804)—[Type: **sabulosa** L.]; F. Syst. Piez. pp. xii, 205–7 no. 35 sp. 1–4 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 122–4, 220 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 125–9 no. 5 Pf. **3**·5, **8**·5 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 393 (1882). *AMMOPHILA* Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4**. 53–5 no. 480 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 318, 437 no. 467 (1810). SPHEX H.T.Frnld. Ent. News **16**. 163–6 (1905); Kohl Ann. KK. Hofmus. Wien **21**:**1907** 228–9 (1907).

[*nec* **SPHEX* Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4**. 55–6 no. 481 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 318, 438 no. 468 (1810)—*flavipennis* F. (CHLORION Ltr.)].

The Type of *Sphex* L. was fixed as **sabulosa** L., F., by Blumenbach (1779), Lamarck (1801), and Latreille (1802, 1804), but subsequently (in 1809 and 1810) Latreille proposed to reverse what he and others had already decided, specifying **sabulosa** (L.), F. as the Type of *Ammophila* Kirby, and *flavipennis* F. as the Type of *Sphex* L.—but *flavipennis* was a Fabrician species unknown to Linné and therefore not a possible type of *Sphex* L. Dr. H. T. Fernald [Ent. News **16**. 165 (1905)] has pointed out that *Ammophila* Kby, must sink as a synonym of *Sphex* L., the Type of both being **sabulosa** L., and that consequently "the subfamily *Ammophilinae* will become the *Sphecinae*"—*Chlorion* Ltr., should replace **Sphex* Auctt. This view is opposed by Kohl (1906), but we think that Fernald proves his case.

21

III·6. **Psen** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

"Gen. 6 Psen—Sphex atra."

PSEN Jrn. (1801)

= *Psen* Ltr. (1796) *MN.*; = Mimesa Shuck (1837) = Dahlbomia Wissm. (1849) = **Pelopoeus* (p.) F.

Type 1: **Sphex atra** F. (Jrn. 1801; Ltr. 1802, 1804–5, *etc.*).

Psen Jrn. [Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 122–3 no. 24 (1796) *MN.*]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 6 (1801)—[Type: **atra** F.]; Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 338 (1802)—[Type: **atra** F.]: **13.** 309–10 no. "ccexexi" sp. **1** (1804–5); Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 180, 199 no. 435 (1804); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **96**·17 (1804); **98**·15 (1809); Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 10, 107–10 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 135–7 no. 6 Pf. **3**·6, **8**·6 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 393 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 91–2 no. 507 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 322, 438 no. 479 (1810); Crt. Br. Ent. **1.** expl. Pl. **25** (1824)—[Type: **atra** F. (= *compressicornis* F., Crt.)]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 79 (1840); Kohl Ann. KK. NH. Hofmus. Wien **11.** 289–93 no. 9 tf. 9–10 (1896).

Jurine in the Erlangen List (1801) gave "*Sphex atra* F." as the exponent of *Psen*, anticipating Latreille's citation of the same species as Type, in 1802.

Kohl has examined Jurine's Types of *Psen serraticornis* Jrn. Pf. **8**·7 ♂, and *Psen atrata* ♀, and states [MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 393 (1882)] that these are sexes of the same species—*Dahlbomia atra* F. Jurine was of the same opinion, for (Nouv. Méth. Hym. 137) he suggested that *compressicornis* F. (= *serraticornis* Jrn. Pf. **8**·7) and *atra* F., Pzr. (*atratum* F., Jrn. ♀) should be united.

In 1896, Kohl (Ann. KK. Hofmus. Wien **11.** 289–95) discusses the genera *Psen* and *Psenulus*, adopting *Psen* for *atra* F. and *Psenulus* for *Psen* Auctt.

22

III·7. **Stigmus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

"Gen. 7 Stigmus."—[Published without description and without types—a mere logonym.]

STIGMUS Pzr. (1804)

= *Stigmus* Jrn. (1801) *LN.*

Type: **Stigmus pendulus** Pzr. (Pzr. 1804).

Stigmus Pzr. [Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 7 (1801) *LN.*]: Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **86**·7 (1804)—[Type: **pendulus** Pzr.]: Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 271 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. **138–9** no. 7

Pf. 3·7, 9·7 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 393 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 84 no. 502 (1809).

[*nec* **Stigmus* Ltr. Cons. Gén. Crust-Ins. 325, 438 no. 491 (1810)—Type: *minutus* F. (**Diodontus** Crt.).]

Stigmus was first introduced in the Erlangen List (1801), but without exponents, and did not become validated until 1804, when Panzer (Fn. Ins. Germ. **86**·7) published "**Stigmus pendulus** *Mihi*," without citing any author for *Stigmus*—it seems therefore that Panzer must be treated as author and the genus as "monobasic." In the following year (1806—Krit. Rev. 271) Panzer stated that he no longer possessed a specimen of *Stigmus pendulus* and therefore could say nothing about its mouth-characters—a full description was furnished by Jurine in 1807. Latreille, in 1810, cited *Pemphredon minutus* F. as the type of *Stigmus*—but this was not an original type, nor was it congeneric with *pendulus*, being in fact a *Diodontus* Crt.

23

III·8. **Apius** Jrn. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

"Gen. 8 Apius—Sphex figulus."

APIUS Jrn. (1801)

= *Trypoxylon* Ltr. (1796) *MN.*

Type: **Sphex figulus** F. (Jrn. 1801; Ltr. 1802).

Apius Jrn. [= *Trypoxylon* Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 121–2 no. 23 (1796) *MN.*]. Apius Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 8 (1801)—Type: **figulus** F.] *Trypoxylon* Ltr. HN. Crust. Ins. **3.** 338–9 (1802)—[Type: **figulus** F.]: **13.** 310 no. "ccexcxii" sp. 1 (1804–5); Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 180–1, 199 no. 436 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. ix, 180–2, no. 29 sp. 1–6, Ind. 29 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Germ. **2.** 106–7 (1806). Apius Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 140–2 no. 8 Pf. 3·8, 9·8 (1807). *Trypoxylon* Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins **4.** 75–6 no. 497 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 323, 438 no. 487 (1810).

The two genera *Apius* Jrn. and *Trypoxylon* Ltr. are absolute synonyms and *Apius* being the first published with a type must be adopted.

24

III·9. **Larra** (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

"Gen. 9 Larra—Larra."

[*i.e.* LARRA F. Ent. Syst. **2.** 220–2 no. 144 sp. 1–7 (1793)—founded on seven species, including sp. 4 **anathema** Rossi (= *ichneumoniformis* F.)]

LARRA F. (1793)

Type: **Sphex anathema** Rossi (= *ichneumoniformis* F.; Ltr. 1802, 1810).

LARRA F. Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. v. 220–2 no. 144 sp. 1–7 (1793)—[seven species including **anathema** Rossi (= *ichneumoniformis* F.)]; Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 116 no. 17 (1796); F. Sppl. Ent. Syst. 252–3 (1798); Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 9 (1801); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **76**·18 (1800), **89**·13 (1804), **106**·13–17 (1809); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 335–6 (1802)—[Type: **anathema** Rossi (= *ichneumoniformis* F., Ltr.]: **13.** 295–7 no. 393 sp. 1–2 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 180 no. 427 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. xi, 219–22 no. 38 sp. 1–14, Ind. 17–18 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 127–9, 129 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 143–5 no. 9 Pf. **3**·9, **9**·9 (1807); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 70–1 no. 491 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 322, 438 no. 482 (1810); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 393 (1882).

25

III·10. **DIMORPHA** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

"Gen. 10 Dimorpha—Tiphia abdominalis Panzer."

DIMORPHA Jrn. (1801)

= *ASTATA* Ltr. (*ASTATUS* Ltr.) (1796) *MN.*

Type: **Sphex boops** Schrk. (= *abdominalis* Pzr.; Jrn. 1801; Ltr. 1802–10).

DIMORPHA Jrn. [= *ASTATA* Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. pp. xiii (*ASTATUS* Ltr.) 114–5 (1796) *MN.*]. DIMORPHA Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 10 (1801)—[Type: **boops** Schrk. (= *abdominalis* Pzr.; Jrn.)]. *ASTATA* Ltr. H.N. Crust-Ins. **3.** 336–7 (1802)—[Type: **boops** Schrk. (= *abdominalis* Pzr.; Ltr.)]: **13.** 297 no. 394 sp. 1 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 180, 199 no. 428 (1804), DIMORPHA Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 10, 126–7 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 146–7 no. 10 Pf. **3**·10, **9**·10 (1807)—[Type: **boops** Schrk. (= ♀ *abdominalis* Pzr., Jrn.; ♂ = *ocularis* Jrn. Pf. **9**·10) (1807)]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **107**·13 (1809). *ASTATA* Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 67–9 no. 490 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 322, 438 no. 480 (1810).

The case of this genus is exactly parallel to that of *Apius* and *Trypoxylon*. The name *Astata* (or *Astatus*) was published without exponents by Latreille in 1796, before Jurine's genus *Dimorpha*, founded on "*Tiphia abdominalis*" [*i. e.* **boops** Schrk.] in May 1801. Panzer (Fn. Ins. Germ.) was the first author to associate species with *Astatus*,* also in the year 1801, viz. *troglodyta* F. (**83**·12), *tabidus* F., and *spinipes* Pzr. (**85**·11), *satyrus* Pzr. and

* Jurine (*nec* Latreille)—i. e. the Sawfly, not the Fossor, *vide* pp. 393–4.

pygmaeus F. (85·12)—these plates with their accompanying text were issued in Jahrgang 7 (Hefts 73–84), the preface of which is dated 3 September 1801. The date of Heft 83 may be assumed to be July 1801; Heft 85 was also issued in 1801. In 1802 Latreille designated **boops** Schrk. (= *abdominalis* Pnzr., Ltr.) as the type of *Astata* Ltr., but *Dimorpha* Jurine had already been published with the same type some months earlier, in May 1801 and the name *Dimorpha* employed by Panzer (Krit Rev.) and Jurine (Nouv. Méth. Hym.) should be adopted.

[*nec* ASTATUS Jrn. (1801) (*nec* Ltr.) with the Type *pygmaeus* L. *vide* **Astatus** Jrn. *ante*, p. 383.]

26

III·11. **Tiphia** (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

"Gen. 11. Tiphia—Tiphia."

[*i. e.* TIPHIA F. Ent. Syst. 353–4 no. 110 sp. 1–8 (1775)—founded on eight species including 1. **femorata** F.]

TIPHIA F. (1775)

Type: **Tiphia femorata** F. (Ltr. 1802; 1810) [? = *villosa* F.; Lmk. 1801].

TIPHIA F. Syst. Ent. [25], 353–4 no. 110 sp. 1–8 (1775)—[1. **femorata** F., *etc.*]: F. Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. v, 223–8 no. 145 sp. 1–29 (1793); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 117–18 no. 18 (1796) *MN.*; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **47**·20 (1797): **53**·3–6, **55**·1 (1798): **77**·14, **81**·14 (1800); F. Sppl. Syst. Ent. 254–5 (1798); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 269 no. 126 (1801)—[Type: *villosa* F. (? = **femorata** F.)]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 11 (1801); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 348–9 (1802)—[Type: **femorata** F. — Ltr. includes also *maculata* F. which was not a type]: **13.** 267–8 no. 372 sp. 1–3 (1804–5): Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 179 no. 416 (1804): F. Syst. Piez. pp. viii, 232–5 no. 42 sp. 1–23, Ind. 28–9 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 133 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 148–9 no. 11 Pf. **3**·11, **9**·11 (1807); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 116–7 no. 520 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 315, 437 no. 455 (1810)—[Type: **femorata** F.]

Lamarck [Syst. An. sans Vert. 369 (1801)] selected *Tiphia villosa* F. as the Type of *Tiphia* F.—this was not one of the original types, unless, as seems probable, it can be identified as the ♂ of the well-known *femorata* F., which was cited as the Type by Latreille in 1802 (HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 348–9), and 1810 (Cons. Gén. 437)—**femorata** was one of the original species and must be accepted as the Type.

[*Tiphia villosa* is said to have *abdomen nigrum, immacu-*

latum, scanty pilosity, and to be of the size of *femorata*. A ♂ specimen, named by Fabricius himself as *Tiphia villosa*, was seen by Latreille and is stated by him to differ from *femorata* only in the colour of the legs. This makes it certain that Saussure and Sichel were mistaken in applying the name *villosa* F. to a species of *Elis*.]

27

III·12. **Scolia** (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163.

"Gen. 12 Scolia—Scolia."

[*i.e.* SCOLIA F. Syst. Ent. [26], 355–6 no. 111 sp. 1–10 (1775)—founded on ten species including 3 **flavifrons** F. and 8 *quadripunctata* F.].

SCOLIA F. (1775)

Type 1: **Scolia flavifrons** F. (= *hortorum* F., Ltr. 1802; ? = *haemorrhoidalis* F., Lmk. 1801).

Scolia F. Syst. Ent. [26], 355–6 no. 111 sp. 1–10 (1775)—[3 **flavifrons** F.; 8 *quadripunctata* F., and eight other species]: Ent. Syst. **2**. pp. vi, 228–38 no. 146 sp. 1–38 (1793): Sppl. Ent. Syst. 255–7 (1798); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. 3·22 (1793): 62·13–14, 66·18 (1799); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 269 no. 127 (1801) —[Type: *haemorrhoidalis* F. (? = **flavifrons** F.)]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 163 no. 12 (1801); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3**. 347 (1802)—[Type: **flavifrons** F. (= *hortorum* F., Ltr.)]: **13**. 273–6 no. 376 sp. 1–5 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24**. Tbl. Méth. 180 no. 420 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. xii, 238–45, Ind. 25–6 no. 44 sp. 1–39 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 11, 137–40, 220 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 155–8 no. 12 Pf. 3·12, 9·12 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 394 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4**. 105–7 no. 513 (1809).

Type 2: **Scolia quadripunctata** F. (Ltr. 1810).

Scolia (F.) Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 316, 437 no. 459 (1810)—[Type: *quadripunctata* F.].

Lamarck, in January 1801 (Syst. An. sans Vert. 269) selected *Scolia haemorrhoidalis* F. as the Type of *Scolia* F. This is a well-known form, but was not one of the original types, unless with Dalla Torre we regard it as a variety of the common **Scolia flavifrons** F. (= *hortorum* F.). Latreille, in 1802 (HN. Crust. Ins. **3**. 346) cited as Type: **flavifrons** F. (= *hortorum* F., Ltr.)—his Type being therefore congeneric and very probably conspecific with Lamarck's.

In 1810, Latreille (Cons. Gén. 437) selected another species, *quadripunctata* F. as Type, but this later citation can have no effect as the type of *Scolia* was already fixed.

28

III·13. SAPYGA (Ltr.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163.

"Gen. 13 Sapyga—Scolia Prisma."

[*i. e.* SAPYGA Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 134–5 no. 37 (1796) *MN.*]

SAPYGA Jrn. (1801)

= *SAPYGA* Ltr. (1796) *MN.*; = *HELLUS* F. (1804).

Type 1: **Apis clavicornis** L. (= *prisma* F.; Jrn. 1801).

SAPYGA Jrn. [Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 134–5 no. 37 (1796) *MN.*]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 163 no. 13 (30. V. 1801)—[Type: **clavicornis** L. (= *prisma* F.; Jrn.)]; Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **13.** 271–3 no. 375 sp. 1–2 (1804–5); Klug Mon. Siric. Germ. 57–64 sp. 1–2 Pf. 7·4–8, 8·31–8 (1803). *HELLUS* F. Syst. Piez. pp. xiii, 246–7 no. 45 sp. 1–3 (1804)—[Type: **clavicornis** L. (= *prisma* F.)]. SAPYGA Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **87**·19–20 (1804): **100**·17, **106**·18 (1809). *HELLUS* Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 140–2 (1806). SAPYGA Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 159–61 no. 13 Pf. 3·13, 9·13 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 394 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 108–9 no. 514 (1809).

Type 2: **Scolia quinquepunctata** F. (Ltr. 1802).

SAPYGA Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 346 (1802)—[Type: **quinquepunctata** F.]: **13.** 271–3 no. 375 sp. 1–2 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 180, 199 no. 419 (1804): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 316, 437 no. 460 (1810)—[Type: **quinquepunctata** F. (= *sexpunctella* F., Ltr.)]

The name *Sapyga* was first published in 1796, by Latreille, but without exponents. In 1801 the Erlangen List appeared and *Sapyga* was validated by Jurine's citation of **clavicornis** L. (= *prisma* F., Jrn.). Latreille, in 1802 (HN. Crust-Ins. **3.**), and in 1804 (Nouv. Dict.) specified **quinquepunctata** F. as Type, and again in 1810 he cited the same species as Type under the name "*Hellus sexpunctatus* F."—but as all Latreille's citations are subsequent to the Erlangen List **clavicornis** L. must be accepted as the Type.

29

III·14. MYRMOSA (Ltr.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

"Gen. 14 Myrmosa—Hylaeus thoracicus."

[*i. e.* MYRMOSA Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 118 no. 19 (1796) *MN.*]

MYRMOSA Jrn. (1801)

= *MYRMOSA* Ltr. (1796) *MN.*

Type 1: **Tiphia ephippium** F. (= *thoracicus* F.; Jrn. 1801).

MYRMOSA Jrn. [Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 118 no. 19 (1796) *MN.*];

Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 14 (1801)—[Type: **ephippium** F. (= *thoracicus* F.; Jrn.)]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **85**·14 (1804): Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 10, 136–7 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 162–3 no. 14 Pf. **3**·14, **9**·14 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 394 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 119–20 no. 523 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 314, 437 no. 452 (1810)—[Type: **ephippium** F.].

Type 2: **Mutilla melanocephala** F. (= *nigra* Rossi; Ltr. 1802).

Myrmosa Ltr. [Préc. Car. Ins. 118 no. 19 (1796) *MN.*]: HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 349–50 (1802)—[Type: **melanocephala** F. (= *nigra* Rossi; Ltr.)]: **13.** 266–7 no. 371 sp. 1 (1804–5)—[Type: **melanocephala** F.]: Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 179 no. 415 (1804).

This is another of the genera published without types by Latreille in 1796, and with Type by Jurine in the Erlangen List. Jurine, in 1801, gave as its exponent *Hylaeus thoracicus* F. only—this species is identified as **Tiphia ephippium** F. (1775) both by Dalla Torre and by André [Sp. Hym. **8.** 441–2 (1899)]. Jurine in the Nouvelle Méthode figures the same species under the name **ephippium** F., and in the text gives *Hylaeus thoracicus* F. as a synonym of it—**ephippium** F. is therefore the Type of the genus.

Mutilla nigra Rossi, which Latreille cited as the Type in 1802, is, according to the same authorities, synonymous with the more common species *melanocephala* F., but Jurine's designation has priority, and was adopted by Latreille himself in 1810.

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III·15. Vespa (L.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

"Gen. 15 Vespa—Vespa."

[*i. e.* VESPA L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1.** 343 no. 216, 572–4 no. 217 sp. 1–17 (1758)—founded on seventeen species, including **1. crabro** L. and 2. *vulgaris* L.]

VESPA L. (1758)

Type 1: **Vespa crabro** L. (Lmk. 1801; Ltr. 1804, 1810).

Vespa L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1.** 343 no. 216, 572–4 no. 217 sp. 1–17 (1758)—[1. **crabro** L., 2. *vulgaris* L., and 15 other species]: (ed. **12**) **1** (**2**). 539, 948–52 no. 247 sp. 1–28 (1767); F. Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. v, 253–83 no. 151 sp. 1–102 (1793); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **17**·18 (1794): **47**·21 (1797): **49**·19–24, **53**·7–10 (1798): **63**·1–8, **64**·12 (1800): **81**·16–18 (1801); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 271 no. 131 (1801)—[Type: **crabro** L., F.]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 15 (1801); Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 181, 199 no. 447 (1804)—[Type: **crabro** L., F.]; F. Syst. Piez. pp. xii, 253–68 no.

49 sp. 1–78, Ind. 29–30 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. 2. 148–60 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 164–72 no. 15 Pf. 4·15, 9·15 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. 6. 391 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. 4. 142–3 no. 537 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 330, 438 no. 504 (1810).

Type 2: **Vespa vulgaris** L. (Ltr. 1802, 1804).

Vespa (L.) Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. 3. 364 (1802)—Type: **vulgaris** L., F.]: 13. 350–2 no. 403 sp. 1–5 (1804–5).

Lamarck's selection of **Vespa crabro** L. is the earliest, and unexceptionable; it was accepted by Latreille in 1804 and 1810, although previously (1802–4) he had cited Linné's second species, **vulgaris** L.

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III·16. **Bembex** (F.) Jrn. Litt-Ztg. 1. 164.

"Gen. 16 Bembex—Bembex."

[*i.e.* BEMBEX F. Ent. Syst. 2. pp. vi, 247–52 no. 150 sp. 1–16 (1793)—founded, in 1775, on 1. *signata* L.; 2. *punctata* F.; 3. **rostrata** L.]

BEMBIX F. (1775)

= †*Bembyx* F. (1775); †*Bembex* F. (1777)—[‡Bembix F.—*βέμβιξ* (a whipping-top)].

Type: **Apis rostrata** L. (Rossi 1790; Ltr. 1802–10).

Bembix F. Syst. Ent., Char. Gen. [27], no. 115 (1775). †*Bembyx* F. Syst. Ent. 361–2 no. 115 sp. 1–3 (1775)—[1. *signata* L., F.; 2. *punctata* F.; 3. **rostrata** L., F.] Bembex F. Gn. Ins. 122 no. 115 (1777): Sp. Ins. 1. 457–8 no. 118 sp. 1–4 (1781): Mant. Ins. 1. pp. xvi, 285–6 no. 123 sp. 1-9 (1787); Olvr. Enc. Meth. HN. 4 (Ins. 1). 286–92 sp. 1–12 (1789); Roemer Gn. Ins. L-F. 60 no. 123 Pf. 27·9–10 (1789); Rossi Fn. Etrusc. 2. 81–2 no. 123 sp. 857–9 (1790) [**rostrata** L., F.]; F. Ent. Syst. 2. pp. vi, 247–52 no. 150 sp. 1–16 (1793): Sppl. 259–60 (1798); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. 1·10 (1793)—[**rostrata** L.]: 84·21–2 (1801): 86·13 (1804); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 130–1 no. 33 (1796); Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 164 no. 16 (1801); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. 3. 345 (1802)—[Type: **rostrata** L., F.]: 13. 299–302 no. 395 sp. 1–2 (1804–5): Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. 24. Tbl. Méth. 180 no. 429 (1804); F. Syst. Picz. pp. xiii, 222–7, Ind. 4–5, no. 39 sp. 1–21 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. 2. 130–2, 220 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 173–5 no. 16 Pf. 4·16, 10·16 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. 6. 394 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. 4. 97–9 no. 510 (1909): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 320, 438 no. 474 (1810)—[Type: **rostrata** L., F.].

[*nec* **Bembex* (L.) Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 272 no. 132 (1801)—*signata* F. (**Monedula** Ltr.)].

Rossi, in 1790 (Fn. Etrusc. 81–2), enumerated three species of *Bembex* F., only one of which, **rostrata** F., was an

original type. In 1793 Panzer figured and diagnosed *Bembex rostrata*, and in 1801 Lamarck (Syst. An. sans Vert. 272) enumerated two other species, only one of which, *signata* F., was an original type. We come next to Latreille's definite revision of the genus in 1802, when he separated *Monedula* Ltr., (n. g.), with Type *carolina* F., Coq. (*teste* Ltr. 1804) from *Bembex* F., citing as Type **rostrata** F. This is rather fortunate, for if Lamarck had definitely chosen *signata* as his Type it might have been necessary to call *Monedula* Ltr. a *Bembix*, and to find another name for the present genus *Bembex* Auctt.

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III·17. MASARIS (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

"Gen. 17 Masaris—Masaris."

[*i. e.* MASARIS F. Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. vi, 283–5 no. 152 sp. 1–2 (1793) —founded on two species, 1. **vespiformis** F. and 2. *dubia* Rossi (= *apiformis* F.)]

MASARIS F. (1793)

Type: **Masaris vespiformis** F. (Ltr. 1802, 1804, 1810).

MASARIS F. Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. vi, 283–5 no. 152 sp. 1–2 (1793)—[1. **vespiformis** F.; 2. *dubia* Rossi (= *apiformis* F.)]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **47**·22 (1797): **76**·19 (1800); Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 17 (1801); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 368 (1802)—[Type: **vespiformis** F.]: **13.** 353 no. 404 Pf. **102**·8 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 181, 199 no. 448 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. xii, 292, Ind. 18, no. 53 sp. 1 (1804); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 182–4 no. 17. Pf. **4**·17, **10**·17 (1807); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 144 no. 538 (1909): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 330, 438 no. 505 (1810).

The Fabrician genus *Masaris* was founded on two species, **vespiformis** F. (from Barbary) and *apiformis* F. (from Italy). In 1802, Latreille revised the genus, restricting *Masaris* F. to **vespiformis** F., and proposing the new genus *Celonites* for *apiformis* F. When describing *Masaris apiformis*, in 1793, Fabricius correctly gave as a synonym *Chrysis dubia* Rossi (1790)—Rossi's name must be restored, and the species should be known as **Celonites dubia** Rossi (= *apiformis* F.).

Fabricius accepted Latreille's restriction, in 1804 (Syst. Piez. 292), but Jurine (Nouv. Méth. Hym. 182–4) 1807, still continued to call *apiformis* F. a *Masaris*, stating that he had not seen **vespiformis** F., and that he did not know whether its differences from *dubia* Rossi (= *apiformis* F.,

Jrn.) were generic—"*Masaris*" of the Erlangen List was therefore really *Celonites* Ltr. No true *Masaris* has, we believe, been recorded from Europe.

33

III·18. SIMBLEPHILUS Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

"Gen. 18 Simblephilus—Philanthus pictus Panzer."

SIMBLEPHILUS Jrn. (1801)

= **PHILANTHUS* (*nec* F.) Ltr.

Type: **Vespa triangulum** F. (= *pictus* Pzr.; Jrn. 1801).

SIMBLEPHILUS Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 18 (1801)—[Type: **triangulum** F. (= *pictus* Pzr.)]. **PHILANTHUS* Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 366–7 (1802): **13.** 313–4 no. "cccxcxiii" sp. 1–2 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 181 no. 437 (1804). SIMBLEPHILUS Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 185–8 no. 18 Pl. **4**·18, **10**·18 (1807). **PHILANTHUS* Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 95 no. 510 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 326, 438 no. 496 (1810)—[Type: **triangulum** F. (= *pictus* Pzr.)].

The application of the generic name *Simblephilus* Jrn. is discussed under *Philanthus* F. (no. 38, pp. 408–10).

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III·19. MELLINUS (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

"Gen. 19 Mellinus—Mellinus ruficornis. Crabro U-flavum Hellwig."

[*i. e.* MELLINUS F. Skr. NH. Selsk. Kjobnhavn. **1.** 226 no. 8 sp. 1–5 (1790): Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. v, 285–8 no. 153 sp. 1–7 (1793)—founded on three species, including **arvensis** L. (= *U-flavum* Hlwg., Jrn.)].

MELLINUS F. (1790)

Type: **Vespa arvensis** L. (= *U-flavum* Hlwg.; = *bipustulatus* F.) (Ltr. 1802).

MELLINUS F. Skr. NH. Selsk. Kjobnhavn. **1.** 226 no. 8 sp. 1–5 (1790)—[**arvensis** L. (= 4. *arvensis* F.; = 5. *bipustulatus* F.) and two other species]: Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. v, 285–8, no. 153 sp. 1–7 (1793); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 124–5 no. 26 (1796); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **53**·11–13 (1798): **72**·13–14 (1799): **73**·19, **77**·17–18, **80**·18 (1800): **98**·17–18 (1809); Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 19 (1801)—[1. *sabulosus* L. (= *ruficornis* F., Jrn.); 2. **arvensis** L. (= *U-flavum* Hlwg., Jrn.)]; Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 339 (1802)—[Type: **arvensis** L.]: **13.** 318–20 no. "cccxcxv" sp. 1–5 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **14.** 281–2 (1804): **24.** 181 no. 439 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. viii, 297–300 no. 56 sp. 1–13 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 167–9

(1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 189–91 no. 19 Pf. 4·19, 10·19 (1807); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. 4. 85–6 no. 503 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 325, 438 no. 493 (1810).

The two species cited by Jurine as exponents of *Mellinus*, viz. *ruficornis* and *U-flavum*, are synonyms respectively of two species assigned practically by all authors to this genus, viz. *sabulosa* L., and **arvensis** L.

35

III·20. ARPACTUS Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 164.

"Gen. 20 Arpactus—Mellinus mystaceus, quinquecinctus."

ARPACTUS Jrn. (1801)

‡HARPACTUS Shuck. (1837); ‡HARPACTES Dhlb. (1843)

= CEROPALES Ltr. [1796 *MN.*] (1802); = *GORYTES* Ltr. (1804); = *HOPLISUS* Lep. (1832).

Type 1: **Sphex mystacea** L. (= *Mellinus mystaceus* F.; Jrn.).

ARPACTUS Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 164 no. 20 (1801)—[Types: 1. **mystaceus** L., F.; 2. *quinquecinctus* F.]; Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. 2. 10, 164–6 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 192–4 no. 20 Pf. 4·20, 10·20 (1807) [1. **mystaceus** L.; 4. *quinquecinctus* F.]; F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. 6. 394 (1882). **GORYTES* Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 321; 438 no. 477 (1810)—[Type: **mystaceus** F.]; Crt. Br. Ent. 11. expl. Pl. 524 (1834).

Type 2: **Mellinus quinquecinctus** F. (Ltr. 1802, 1804).

CEROPALES Ltr. [Préc. Car. Ins. 123–4 no. 25 (1796) *MN.*]: HN. Crust-Ins. 3. 335, 339–40 (1802)—[Type: **quinquecinctus** F.]; Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 193 (1807). *GORYTES* Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. 4. 541 (1803–4): 24. Tbl. Méth. 180 no. 434 (1804)—[Type: **quinquecinctus** F.]: HN. Crust-Ins. 13. 308-9 no. "cccxcx." sp. 1–2 (1804–5). *HOPLISUS* Lep. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1. 61–6 sp. 1–3 (1832) —[Type: **quinquecinctus** F.]

[*nec* **CEROPALES* Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. 24. Tbl. Méth. 180 no. 423 (1804)—[Type: **maculata** F.]: HN. Crust-Ins. 13. 283–4 no. 379 sp. 1–3 (1804–5): F. Syst. Piez. pp. viii, 185–7, Ind. 7, no. 31 sp. 1–9 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. 2. 110–12 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 123–4 (1807); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. 106·12 (1809); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. 4. 62–3 no. 488 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust.-Ins. 317, 437 no. 465 (1810)—[Type: **maculata** F.]; Crt. Br. Ent. 16. expl. Pl. 736 (1839); Dalla Torre Cat. Hym. 8. 340–6 (1897)—[Type: **maculata** F. (HYPSICERAEUS nn.].

The genus *Arpactus* Jrn. was first published in the Erlangen List (1801) with two exponents **mystaceus** L., F., and *quinquecinctus* F. *Ceropales* Ltr. appeared in 1796 (Préc. Car. Ins.), but without included species, and was not validated until 1802, when Latreille (HN. Crust-Ins. 3)

cited *quinquecinctus* F., associating with it a doubtful species "*campestris?* F." Von Dalla Torre treats *campestris* (L.) F. as a synonym of *mystacea*, but most authors have used the name for a different though closely allied species. If von Dalla Torre is right *Arpactus* Jrn. and *Ceropales* Ltr. were both founded on the same two species, and as *Ceropales* was not validated until after the publication of *Arpactus*, the latter must hold the field.

In 1804, Latreille (Nouv. Dict. HN. **24**) specified *Evania maculata* F. as the Type of *Ceropales*, and proposed *Gorytes* as a new genus with the Type *Mellinus quinquecinctus* F.—it is therefore evident that *Ceropales* Ltr. [1796 *MN.*] (1802) = *Gorytes* Ltr. (1804) the Type of both being the same species *quinquecinctus* F.—another synonym with the same Type is *Hoplisus* Lep. (1832).

In 1807, Jurine (Nouv. Méth. Hym.) added several species to his genus *Arpactus*, figuring one of these (*Arpactus formosus*) and remarking "M. Latreille avait dabord donné aux insectes de ce genre le nom de *Ceropales* qu'il a changé dans la suite contre celui de *Goryte*." Most recent authors, supposing that *Gorytes* was the oldest valid name for *mystaceus*, etc., have adopted it, but have still retained *Arpactus* (or *Harpactus*) in a restricted sense for another group which includes the *Arpactus formosus* figured by Jurine in Nouv. Méth. Hym. 1807 (which however was not one of the original exponents of *Arpactus* Jrn. 1801). But Handlirsch, who is the chief authority on this question, does not consider the differences between the groups of *mystaceus*, *formosus*, etc., to be generic or even subgeneric, and places them all in one genus, which he calls *Gorytes*. Of the original exponents of *Arpactus* 1801 (**mystaceus** L., F., and *quinquecinctus* F.), one, **mystaceus**, belongs to the division now commonly known as "*Gorytes* Ltr. (*sens. strict.*)," the other to *Hoplisus* Lep. If these are to be maintained as genera, or subgenera, the name *Arpactus* could be limited to either of them, since it contained an exponent of each, but not to the group of *formosus*, whereas the name *Ceropales* Ltr. (= *Gorytes* Ltr.) could only be applied to the section containing its original Type (*i. e.* to *Hoplisus* Lep.).

A further difficulty has been created by an extraordinary lapse of memory of Latreille, for after publishing *quinquecinctus* as a *Ceropales* in 1802, he again published it in 1804 under the name *Gorytes*, giving *maculata* as the Type of

Ceropales. In 1810 (Cons-Gén.) Latreille still cited *Evania maculata* F. as the Type of *Ceropales* Ltr., but he designated a different Type for *Gorytes* Ltr., viz. **Mellinus mystaceus** F.! *Evania maculata* F. (and the species associated with it in the new *Ceropales*) belong to a totally different group of the *Hymenoptera*—these are not *Sphegidae* at all but *Psammocharidae* (*Pompilidae*)!

Actually therefore Latreille has erected two genera called *Ceropales*—the earlier a Sphegid, the latter a Psammocharid, and it is in the latter sense that the name is now universally employed—while two different Sphegids were cited by the same author at different times as types of *Gorytes*!

Sphex mystacea L. (= *Mellinus mystaceus* F.) should be adopted as the Type of *Arpactus* Jrn. (= **Gorytes* Ltr., 1810); *Mellinus quinquecinctus* F. as the Type of *Ceropales* Ltr. 1802 (= *Gorytes* Ltr. 1804; = *Hoplisus* Lep. 1832); and *Evania maculata* F. as the Type of **Hypsiceraeus** (ὕψι= high, κεραία = antenna) nn. (= **Ceropales* Ltr. 1804–10).

[Certain precisians will doubtless insist that Shuckard's *Harpactus* is an improvement on Jurine's *Arpactus*, and such ought logically to go further and demand that both should give place to Dahlbom's *Harpactes*. But those who would emend every scientific name which they think open to objection, as an usher corrects the mistakes in a boy's exercises, do not seem to be aware how complex and often difficult of application to special cases the so-called Laws (or rather Principles) which determined the actual formation of new words in Greek and Latin really are, and how endless will be the alterations required in our present Nomenclature if every blemish, or even such blemishes only as any intelligent schoolboy can detect, must be corrected out of hand. Ἁρπακτός (*Arpactus*) may not be good Greek, it may even be impossible, at least in the sense which Jurine meant it to bear. But a Greek would not have felt it to be otherwise than euphonious in itself: and if a neologism satisfies Greek phonetic taste, we need surely ask no more.

It might even be pleaded, that, if we accept the probably exaggerated statements of ancient grammarians, one whole large section of the Dialects which made up "classical Greek" rejected the *spiritus asper* altogether, and that in these, therefore, *Arpactus* would be right and *Harpactus* actually wrong! But, apart from special pleading, we

believe that Entomologists will *generally* be wise, if they are content to keep their own new names as free as possible from glaring eccentricities (*e. g.* the reckless combining in one word of Greek and Latin elements and inflexions), while accepting names published by older authors—unless in the case of obvious misprints—in the forms (whether philologically correct or otherwise) which were given to them when they first appeared in scientific literature from 1758 onwards.]

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III·21. Alysson Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

" Gen. 21 Alysson—Sphex fuscata. Pompilus spinosus Panzer. Pompilus tumidus Panzer."

ALYSSON Jrn. (1801)

= †*Alyson* Jrn. (1807).

Type: **Pompilus spinosus** Pzr. (Pzr. 1806; Jrn. 1807; Crt. 1836; Wstwd. 1840).

Alysson Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 21 (1801)—[1. **spinosus** Pzr. (= **fuscata* [*nec* F.] Pzr., Jrn.; = *spinosus* Pzr., Jrn.) and 2. *tumidus* Pzr.]; Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 169–71 (1806) [Type: **spinosus** Pzr. (= **fuscata* [*nec* F.] Pzr. **51**·3; = §*bimaculata* Pzr. **51**·4 ♀; = *spinosus* Pzr. **80**·17 ♂)—*tumidus* Pzr. **81**·15, removed to *Mellinus* (Pzr. l. c. 169)]. †*Alyson* Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 195–6 no. 21 Pf. **4**·21, **10**·21 (1807)—[Type: **spinosus** Pzr., Jrn. (= †*fucata* Jrn.)—*tumidus* Pzr. removed to *Arpactus* (Jrn. l.c. 194)]; F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 394 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 86–7 no. 504 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 325, 438 no. 494 (1810); Crt. Br. Ent. **13.** expl. Pl. **584** (1836)—[Type: **spinosus** Pzr. (= §*bimaculatus* Pzr.; Crt.)]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 80 (1840)—[Type: **spinosus** Pzr. Jrn.].

In the Erlangen List (1801) Jurine enumerates under *Alysson* three exponents—*Sphex fuscata*, **Pompilus spinosus** Pzr. and *Pompilus tumidus* Pzr. In 1806, Panzer (Krit. Rev. 169–71) removed *tumidus* Pzr. to *Mellinus*, restricting *Alysson* to *fuscatus* Pzr. and **spinosus** Pzr., and adding *bimaculatus* Pzr.—*fuscatus* Pzr. and *bimaculatus* Pzr. are synonyms of **spinosus** Pzr. which thus became the Type.

In the Nouv. Méth. Hym., Jurine also removed *tumidus* from *Alysson* (†*Alyson*) referring it to *Astatus* (p. 194); he united *bimaculata* Pzr. (**51**·4, ♀) and **spinosa** Pzr. (**80.** 17 ♂) as sexes of the same species; and stated that he only knew *fuscata* Pzr. (†*fucata* Jrn.) from Panzer's figure (**51.** 3), " et que les cellules des ailes soient mal rendues dans le dessin qu'il en a donné, je placerais néanmoins cet

insecte dans ce genre"—Jurine clearly indicates that the Type of *Alysson* Jrn. is **spinosus** Pzr. ♂ (= § *bimaculata* Pzr. ♀).

Two insects have been described as "*Sphex fuscata*," viz. *Sphex fuscata* F. (1793—a Psammocharid, = *rufipes* L.) and "*Sphex fuscata* F.," Pzr. 51·3 (1799). Jurine (Nouv. Méth. Hym. p. 196) shows that he intended the latter—but this **fuscata* Pzr., though adopted by Handlirsch, must sink as a homonym erroneous in adoption. In 1798 Panzer described as a new species *Sphex bimaculata*, without reference to *Sphex bimaculata* Fuessly (1775)—the name § *bimaculata* Pzr., though employed by most authors, including Curtis who cited it as the Type of *Alyson* in 1836, must also sink as a homonym and **spinosus** Pzr. (1801 : *Pompilus*) should be taken as the name of the species.

[This *Alysson spinosus* Pzr. (= *Pompilus spinosus* Pzr., 1801) must not be confounded with the *Crabro spinosus* F. (1775), which is the Type of our next genus *Nysson* Jrn.]

Latreille (Cons. Gén., 1810) includes under *Alyson*, with *fuscata*, a further species, viz. *lunicornis* F. (1798 : *Pompilus*)—but this is a *Didineis*.

[The original spelling of the name of the genus was *Alysson* (Erlangen List, 1801), not †*Alyson*. In the Nouv. Méth. Hym. the name was altered to *Alyson*, but needlessly, not to say incorrectly, for it is evidently formed from *ἀλύσσω* (to fidget), as the following name "*Nysson*" from *νύσσω* (to prick), while †*ἄλυσων* is no Greek word at all.

It will be seen, from the references given below, that *Nysson* first appeared (without type) in the form "*Nysso*"!—but it is to be hoped that this was a mere misprint, and not a blundering attempt to Latinize the participle *νύσσων*.]

37

III·22. Nysson Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

"Gen. 22 Nysson—Crabro spinosus : trimaculat. Ross. Mellin. interruptus. Fabr. Pompil. maculatus. Fabr.

NYSSON Jrn. (1801)

= †*Nysso* Ltr. (1796) MN.

Type: **Sphex spinosus** Forst. (1771) F., (= *tricinctus* F. ; Ltr. 1810).

Nysson Jrn. [= †*Nysso* Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 125–6 no. 27

(1796)]. Nysson Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 22 (1801—[**spinosus** F., *maculatus* F., and two other species]; Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 340 (1802): **13.** 305–7 no. 398 sp, 1–4 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 180, 199 no. 432 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 188–90 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 197–9 no. 22 Pf. **4**·22, **10**·22 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 394 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 90–1 no. 506 (1809); Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 321, 438 no. 478 (1810)—[Type: **spinosus** F.(= *tricinctus* F., Ltr.]

The type of *Nysson* was designated by Latreille, in 1810, as *Mellinus tricinctus* F. (1793), which is a synonym of **Sphex spinosus** Forst. (1771) = *Crabro spinosus* F. (1775), one of the species originally included by Jurine in *Nysson*.

38

III·23. **Philanthus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

"Gen. 23 Philanthus—Philanthus laetus, arenarius. Crabro labiatus Fab."

[*i. e.* PHILANTHUS F. Skr. NH. Selsk. Kjobnhavn. **1.** 224–5 no. 7 sp. 1–8 (1790): Ent. Syst. **2.** 288–92 no. 154 sp. 1–13 (1793)—**arenarius** L. and five other species.]

PHILANTHUS F. (1790)

= †*Philanthus* F. (1793); =†*Philantus* F. (1793); =*Cerceris* Ltr. (1802).

Type 1: **Sphex arenaria** L. (Jrn. 1801).

Philanthus F. Skr. NH. Selsk. Kjobnhavn. **1.** 224–5 no. 7 sp. 1–8 (1790)—[1. *coronatus* F.; 2. *triangulum* F. (2. *triangulum* F.; = 3. *diadema* F.); 3.(4) *rufipes* F.; 4. *rybyensis* L. (= 5. *ornata* L., F.); 5. **arenarius** L. (6. *arenarius* F.; = 8. *quinquecinctus* F.); 6.(7) *flavipes* F.] †*Philanthus* F. Ent. Syst. **2.** p. v no. 154 (1793). †*Philantus* F. Ent. Syst. **2.** 288–92 no. 154 sp. 1–13 (1793): Sppl. 268–9 (1798). Philanthus Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 133–4 no. 26 (1796); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **46**·2, **47**·23–4 (1797): **63**·9–19, **84**·23–4 (1801); Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 23 (1801)—[Type: **arenarius** L. (= *laetus* F., Jrn.; = *arenarius* F., Jrn.)—with which Jurine associates *labiatus* F.]; F. Syst. Piez. p. viii, 301–7, Ind. 22–3, no. 57 sp. 1–25 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 171–5 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 200–2 no. 23, (†*Philantus*) Pf. **4**·23, **10**·23 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 394 (1882). **Cerceris* Crt. Br. Ent. **6.** expl. Pl. **269** (1829). [Type: **arenaria** L. (= *laeta* F., Crt.)]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 81 (1840).

[*nec* **Philanthus* Ltr. [Préc. Car. Ins. 133–4 no. 36 (1796) *MN.*]: HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 366–7 (1802): **13.** 313–4 no. "cccxcxiii" sp. 1–2 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **17.** 397–9 (1803): **24.** Tbl. Méth. 181 no. 437 (1804): Gn. Crust-Ins **4.** 95 no. 510 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 326, 438 no. 496 (1810); Crt. Br. Ent. **6.** expl. Pl. **273** (1829); Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 81 (1840)—Type:

triangulum F. (= *androgynus* Rossi, Crt.) (SIMBLEPHILUS Jrn.), ante p. 402.]

Type 2: **Sphex rybyensis** L. (= *ornatus* F.; Ltr. 1810).

CERCERIS Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins **3.** 367 (1802)—[1. *arenarius* L., F.; 2. *rufipes* F.; 3. **rybyensis** L. (= *ornatus* F.)]: **13.** 315–8 no. "cccxcxiv." sp. 1–3 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **4.** 497–8 (1803): **24.** Tbl. Méth. 181, 199 no. 438 (1804); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 201 (1807): Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 93–5 no. 508 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 326, 438 no. 495 (1810)—[Type: **rybyensis** L. (= *ornatus* F.)]

Philanthus, in Fabricius' original sense (1790) included (1) *Philanthus* Auctt. (*nec* Jrn.); (2) *Cerceris* Auctt. (= *Philanthus* Jrn.); and (3) *Palarus* Ltr. (= *Gonius* Jrn.) —this will be discussed in the note next following (*vide* p. 411).

The composite genus *Philanthus* F. was revised and analysed in exactly the same way by Jurine and Latreille, and both these authors retained the original name of the genus for one of its divisions, but, unfortunately, not for the same division, so that *Philanthus* has three meanings: *Philanthus* Jrn. + *Philanthus* Ltr. + *Palarus* Ltr. (= *Gonius* Jrn.) together make up *Philanthus* F. Jurine applied the name to the group which contained the greater number of Fabrician species—Latreille, to the group whose species stood first in Fabricius' List. *Philanthus*, as thus limited by Jurine, contains all the species with petiolate second cubital cell; of the rest, he calls one species *Gonius* and the other *Simblephilus*.

Latreille called the species with petiolate second cubital cell *Cerceris*; for *Gonius* he used *Palarus*, and for *Simblephilus* he used *Philanthus*.

Jurine's nomenclature being supposed to have first appeared in 1807 (Nouv. Méth. Hym.) has been universally held to be later than that of Latreille, and the latter has consequently been adopted. The facts however are as follows:—Jurine in the Erlangen List (1801) published *Simblephilus* with a single exponent *Philanthus pictus* Pzr. (i. e. *triangulum* F.)—*Simblephilus* Jrn., therefore, is the *Philanthus* of recent authors. *Gonius* shall be treated under the next heading.

Philanthus of the Erlangen List is published in connection with three names: *Philanthus laetus* and *arenarius*, and *Crabro labiatus* Fab.—the last of these is not an original type of *Philanthus* F., and may be disregarded nomenclatorially—it is however congeneric with the others.

Panzer has figured *laetus* (63·11) and *arenarius* (46·2) in the Fauna Ins. Germ., and the two are apparently identical, equalling *Cerceris arenaria* Auctt.

Latreille, 1802 (HN. Crust. Ins. 3) characterised his *Philanthus* with *coronatus* F., *triangulum* F., and *apivorus* Ltr. as its exponents—(*apivorus* is a synonym of *triangulum*, and *coronatus* a rarer species of the same genus).

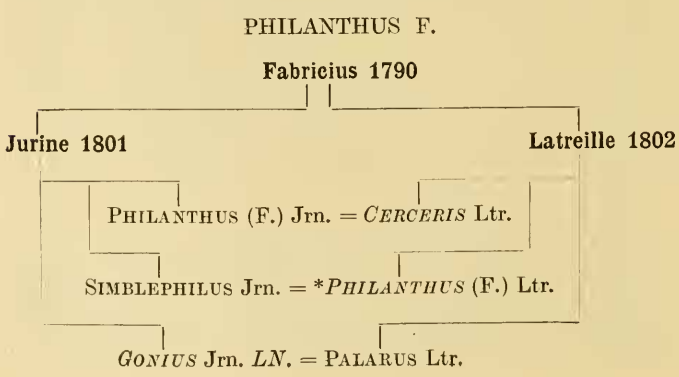
In 1802 Latreille (l.c.) characterised *Cerceris* with exponents *arenarius*, *rufipes*, and *ornatus*; in 1810 (Cons-Gén.) he definitely selected *ornatus* F. (i. e. *rybiensis* L.) as the Type of *Cerceris*.

The results appear to be as follows:—(1) Jurine's revision of *Philanthus* (30. V. 1801) being a year prior to that of Latreille (*after* IV. 1802), his restriction of its possible types to *laetus*, *arenarius*, and *labiatus*, must be accepted. This means that arenaria L. is the Type, for *laetus* is a synonym of *arenarius*, and *labiatus* was not originally included in the Fabrician *Philanthus*.

Rybiensis L. (= *ornata* F.), Latreille's own Type of *Cerceris*, is congeneric with *arenaria* L., and *Cerceris* Ltr. is therefore synonymous with *Philanthus* F., Jrn. (*nec* Ltr.), as noted by Jurine (Nouv. Méth. Hym. 201):—"Mr. Latreille a donné le nom de *cerceris* à nos *philanthes*, en les séparant, avec raison, des autres hyménoptères."

**Philanthus* (F.) Ltr. (*nec* Jrn.) not being available for the genus including *triangulum* F., Jurine's monotypical genus *Simblephilus* (Type: *triangulum* L.) should replace it.

The effect of the revision of *Philanthus* F. by Jurine (1801) and by Latreille (1802) may be shown thus:—



39

III·24. GONIUS Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164.

"**Gen. 24 Gonius**"—[a mere logonym, without exponents].

PALARUS Ltr. (1804–5)

= *GONIUS* Jrn. [1801 *LN.*]; = *PALARUS* Ltr. (1802) *MN.*; = *GONIUS* Pzr. (1806).

Type: **Palarus auriginosus** Eversm. (= * *flavipes* Pzr. **84**·24 (*nec* F.); Ltr. 1804–5).

PALARUS Ltr. [= *GONIUS* Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 164 no. 24 (1801) *LN.*; = *PALARUS* Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3**. 336 (1802) *MN.*] PALARUS Ltr. (= *GONIUS* Jrn.) Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **13**. 296 (1804–5)—[Type: **auriginosus** Eversm. (= * *flavipes* Pnzr., *nec* F.; Ltr.)]. *GONIUS* Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch **2**. 176–8 (1806)—[Type: **auriginosus** Eversm. (= * *flavipes* Pzr., *nec* F.)]. PALARUS Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **1**. expl. Pf. **14**·1 p. xvi (1806)—[figures **auriginosus** Eversm. (= * *flavipes* Pzr., Ltr., *nec* F.)]. GONIUS Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 203–5 no. 24 Pf. **4**·24, **10**·24 (1807); F-G. K & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 394-5 (1882). PALARUS Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4**. 73–5 no. 495 (1809)—[Type: **auriginosus** Eversm. (= * *flavipes* Ltr.)]: Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 322, 438 no. 481 (1810).

Jurine, in the Erlangen List (1801) published the generic name *Gonius* without explanation, or assignment to it of species. Latreille, in 1805 (HN. Crust-Ins. **13**. 296–7) stated that Panzer's figure **84**·24 of *Philanthus flavipes* F. represented a *Gonius* Jrn., but added that the real *Philanthus flavipes* F. was a different insect, figured by Coquebert (Ill. Ic. Ins. **2**. Pf. **13**·1). No diagnosis of *Gonius* Jrn. yet existed, one however was given by Panzer in 1806 (Krit. Rev. 176–8) and *flavipes* Pzr. cited as belonging to it. In 1802, Latreille (HN. Crust-Ins. **3**·336) characterised, though without exponents, a genus *Palarus*, and in 1804–5 (l.c. **13**. 296–7) stated that this *Palarus* was identical with Jurine's *Gonius*, and that *Philanthus flavipes* Pzr. belonged to it. Accordingly, the generic names *Palarus* and *Gonius* were provided with a common exponent simultaneously, and in fact in the same sentence—they are therefore absolutely synonymous, and one must be employed to the exclusion of the other. Panzer, in 1806 (Krit. Rev. 176–8) adopted *Gonius*, without allusion to *Palarus*, with whose existence he was probably unacquainted, but all subsequent writers (except Jurine himself, Nouv. Méth. Hym.) have preferred the name *Palarus*, following Latreille, and apparently with reason, since *Palarus* Ltr. had been published with a description as well as a Type by Latreille in

1804–5, while *Gonius* Jrn. remained uncharacterised till 1806.

The specific name "*flavipes* Pzr." however cannot be accepted—*Philanthus flavipes* Pzr. (1801) not being *Philanthus flavipes* F. (1790) was a homonym erroneous in adoption, and could not be revived when the species was transferred to another genus.

According to Kohl and Dalla Torre, **Palarus auriginosus** Evrsm. [Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. **22**. 384–5 (1847)] = **flavipes* Pzr. (*nec* F.). Since there are doubtless good grounds for this identification it may here be accepted. Latreille, when publishing the names *Gonius* and *Palarus*, (HN. Crust-Ins. **13**. 296–7), sank both under *Larra* F., but this error does not affect the status of *Gonius* and *Palarus*. —**Palarus** Ltr. should be adopted, with the Type **auriginosus** Evrsm. (= **flavipes* Pzr., *nec* F.).

40

III·25. **Miscophus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164.

"Gen. 25 Miscophus"—[a mere logonym, without exponents].

MISCOPHUS Jrn. (1807)

= *Miscophus* Jrn. (1801) *LN*.

Type: **Miscophus bicolor** Jrn. (Jrn. 1807; Ltr. 1809).

Miscophus Jrn. [Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164 no. 25 (1801) *LN*.]: Nouv. Méth. Hym. 206 no. 25 Pf. **4**·25. **11**·25 (1807)—[Type: **bicolor** Jrn. Pf. **11**·25]; F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 395 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4**. 72 no. 493 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 323, 438 no. 485 (1810).

This monotypical genus, founded on *bicolor* Jrn., dates from 1807, when it was published in the Nouvelle Méthode —in the Erlangen List it was uncharacterised and contained no species.

41

III·26. **Dinetus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164.

"Gen. 26 Dinetus—Crabro pictus. Pompilus guttatus."

DINETUS Jrn. (1801)

Type: **Crabro pictus** F. (Jrn. 1801, 1807; Pzr. 1806; Ltr. 1809–10).

Dinetus Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164 no. 26 (1801)—[1. **pictus** F. (= *pictus* F., Jrn.; = § *guttatus* F., Jrn.)]; Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 191–3 (1806)—[Type: **pictus** F. ♂ (= *gutattus* F. ♀) Pzr.]; Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 207–8 no. 26 Pf. **4**·26, **11**·26 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 395 (1882); Ltr. Gn.

Crust-Ins. 4. 72–3 no. 494 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 323, 438 no. 484 (1810).

Dinetus is a monotypical genus, founded on **Crabro pictus** F. (of which *Sphex guttata* F. is the ♀)—Panzer (Krit. Rev. 193) records that he has, again and again, taken the two forms paired.

42

III·27. CRABRO (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 164.

"Gen. 27 Crabro—Crabro."

[*i.e.* CRABRO F. Syst. Ent. 373–6 no. 117 sp. 1–13 (1775): Ent. Syst. 2. p. v, 293–302 no. 155 sp. 1–32 (1793)—**cribraria** L. *etc.*]

CRABRO F. (1775).

[*nec CRABRO* Gffr. (1762) *MN.*]; = THYREOPUS Lep. (1834).

Type: **Sphex cribraria** L. (Lmk. 1801; Ltr. 1810; Crt. 1837; Wstwd. 1840).

CRABRO F. Syst. Ent. [26], no. 117, 373–6 no. 117 sp. 1–13 (1775)—[**cribraria** L. and 12 other species]: Ent. Syst. 2. p. v, 293–302 no. 155 sp. 1–32 (1793): Sppl. 270–1 (1798); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. 3·21 (1793): 15·18–24, 17·19–20 (1794): 46·3–12 (1797): 51·13, 53·14–16 (1798): 62·15–17, 64·13–14, 72·10–12 (1799): 73·18, 78·17 (1800): 83·14–17 (1801): 90·12–13 (1804); Ltr. Prée. Car. Ins. 129–30 no. 32 (1796); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 270–1 no. 130 (1. 1801)—[Type: **cribraria** L. (*cribrarius* F.)]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 164 no. 27 (V. 1801); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. 3. 342 (1802): 13. 322–4 no. "ccexexvi" sp. 1–5 (1804–5): Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. 6. 467–70 (1803): 24. 181 no. 440 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. p. viii, 307–13, Ind. 8–9, no. 58 sp. 1–25 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. 2. 178–84 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 209–12 no. 27 Pf. 4·27, 11·27 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. 6. 395) (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. 4. 80–3 no. 500 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 324–5, 438 no. 490 (1810)—[Type: **cribraria** L. (= *cribrarius* F., Ltr.)]; Crt. Br. Ent. 15. expl. Pl. 680 (1838)—[Type: **cribraria** L.]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 80 (1840).

[*nec* * *CRABRO* Gffr. Hist. Ins. Paris 2. 261–4 sp. 1–3 (1762) *MN.* § *CRABRO* Gffr-Fourcr. Ent. Par. 2. 361–2 no. 83 sp. 1–4 (1785)—*lutea* L. (CIMBEX)].

Fabricius described *Crabro*, in 1775, for the reception of thirteen species including **cribraria** L. which was specified as the Type by Lamarck in 1801, by Latreille in 1810, Curtis in 1837, and Westwood in 1840. [As a generic name *Crabro* originated with Geoffroy in 1762 (Hist. Ins. Paris), but being published without exponents was invalid *then* and had no definite application until 1785, when Geoffroy (Fourcr. Ent. Paris) enumerated *lutea* L. (= *lunulatus* Gffr.; = *annulatus* Gffr.) and two other species—all

belonging to the genus known as *Cimbex* Olvr. *Crabro* Gffr. (1785) and *Cimbex* Olvr. (1790) are synonyms, but since § *Crabro* Gffr. (1785) is invalid as homonymous with *Crabro* F. (1775), *Cimbex* Olvr. must be accepted as the name of the genus of which *lutea* L. is the Type.]

In recent arrangements of *Crabro* F. (*sens. lat.*) **cribraria** L. is called not a *Crabro*, but a *Thyreopus* Lep. (following Lepeletier 1834), the name *Crabro* (*sens. strict.*) being reserved for another group (*formosus* Auctt., *etc.*)—before saying more we await Kohl's forthcoming Monograph of the *Crabronidae*, merely suggesting that *Crabro* F. should not be separated from its Type **cribraria** L.

43

III·28. **Cemonus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

"Gen. 28 Cemonus—Crabro unicolor Panzer."

CEMONUS Jrn. (1801)

= *Pemphredon* Ltr. ([1796, *MN*] 1802), †*Empredon* Ltr. (1804).

Type: **Crabro lugubris** F. (= *unicolor* Pzr.; Jrn. 1801).

Cremonus Jrn. [= *Pemphredon* Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 128–9 no. 30 (1796) *MN.*]. Cemonus Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 28 (1801)—[Type: **lugubris** F. (= *unicolor* Pzr.; Jrn.)] *Pemphredon* Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 341–2 (1802)—[1. **lugubris** F.; 2. *leucostoma* L., F.]: **13.** 325 no. "ccexcxvii" (1804–5)—[Type: **lugubris** F. (*unicolor* Pzr. **52**·**24**)]: Nouv. Dict. HN. **17.** 222 (1803): (†*Pemphredon*) **24** Tbl. Méth. 181, 199 no. 441 (1804)—[Type: **lugubris** F.]; F. Syst. Piez. p. xi, 314–6 no. 59 sp. 1–9 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 186–7 (1806). Cemonus Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 213–4 no. 28 Pf. **4**·28, 11·28 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 395 (1882). *Pemphredon* Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 83–4 no. 501 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 325, 438 no. 492 (1810)—[Type: **lugubris** F. (= *unicolor* Jrn.; Ltr.); Crt. Br. Ent. **14.** expl. Pl. **632** (1837). Cemonus Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 81 (1840).

Panzer, Fauna Ins. Germ. (**52**·24), figures as *Crabro unicolor* (but describes as *Sphex unicolor*), an insect, which in Krit. Rev. (186–7), he states to be a *Cemonus* Jrn., and identical with *Pemphredon lugubris* F. (Syst. Piez. 315). The neuration of his figure is so obviously incorrect that no conclusion can safely be drawn from it, nor in characterising *Cemonus* in the Krit. Rev. (186–7) does Panzer mention the neuration at all. The *true* neuration of "*unicolor* Pzr.," the Type of *Cemonus* is correctly given by Jurine on Plate **4** fig. 28—one of the Plates which had

been sent for inspection to the writer of the Erlangen Article —and confirms Panzer's statement, in the Kritische Revision, that his *unicolor* was the **lugubris** of Fabricius. This species is at present known as a *Pemphredon* Ltr., being in fact the Type designated for that genus by its author in 1804–5, and again (under the name *Cemonus unicolor* Pzr.) in 1810. *Cemonus* and *Pemphredon* are therefore synonyms, with the common Type **lugubris** F. (= *unicolor* Pzr.), on the authority of Panzer, Latreille, and also Jurine. The name *Cemonus* Jrn. has validity as against *Pemphredon* Ltr., because it was published as a monotypical genus in May 1801, whereas *Pemphredon* Ltr., though the name itself appeared earlier (viz. in 1796), received no species until 1802, when **lugubris** F. and *leucostoma* F. were made exponents of it.

[The name *Cemonus* is still sometimes used rather as subgeneric than as generic, unfortunately in connection with a group not containing **lugubris**, but containing several other species, two of which till lately were not distinguished and together were called *unicolor*. This "*unicolor*" was a homonym of "*Crabro unicolor* Panzer" (= **lugubris** F.), and should therefore be discarded—as in practice it has already been.]

44

111·29. **Oxybelus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164.

"Gen. 29 Oxybelus—Crabro lineatus, uniglumis, biglumis."

OXYBELUS Jrn. (1801)

= *Oxybelus* Ltr. (1796) *MN*.

Type: **Vespa uniglumis** L. (Ltr. 1802, 1804, 1810; Crt. 1833; Wstwd. 1840).

Oxybelus Jrn. [Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 129 no. 31 (1796) *MN*]: Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164 no. 29 (1801)—[1. *lineatus* F.; 2. **uniglumis** L., F.; 3. *biglumis* L.]; Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3**. 342–3 (1802)—[Type: **uniglumis** L.]: **13**. 307–8 no. 399 sp. 1–3 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24**. Tbl. Méth. 180, 199 no. 433 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. p. viii, 316–8, Ind. 21, no. 60 sp. 1–7 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 190–1 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 216–7 no. 29 Pf. **4**·29, **11**·29 (1807); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **101**·19 (1809); Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 324, 438 no. 489 (1810)—[Type: **uniglumis** L.]; Crt. Br. Ent. **10**. expl. Pl. **480** (1833); Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br Ins. 79 (1840).

Oxybelus was published by Latreille in 1796, but without associated species, and was first validated by Jurine in 1801 (Erlangen List). Jurine gave three exponents, and

one of these, *uniglumis* L., was cited as type by Latreille (1802–10), by Curtis (1833), and by Westwood (1840).

Biglumis L. is more or less a mystery; it is generally explained as a form of *Polistes*, but Jurine evidently interpreted it otherwise.

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111·30. Prosopis Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. 1. 164.

"Gen. 30 Prosopis—Sphex annulata, signata Panzer. Hylaeus annulatus Fab. Mellinus atratus Fab. inedit."

HYLAEUS F. (1793)

= Prosopis Jrn. 1801; †*Hylaeus* Wlknr. (1802).

Type 1: **Apis annulata** L. (= *Hylaeus annulatus* F.; Ltr. 1802, 1804, 1810; Crt. 1831; Wstwd. 1840).

Hylaeus F. Ent. Syst. 2. pp. vi, 302–7 no. 156 sp. 1–16 (1793)—[Sixteen species, including 12 **annulata** L. (*Apis annulata* L. = *Hylaeus annulatus* F.]; Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 136 no. 39 (1796); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. 7·15 (1796): **46**·13–14 (1797): **53**·17–18, **55**·2–4 (1798): **64**·15 (1799); F. Sppl. Ent. Syst. 272 (1798); Wlknr. Fn. Par. Ins. 2. p. vi, 100–2 no. 24 sp. 1–3 (1802); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. 3. 370, 372 (1802)—[Type: **annulata** L. (= *annulatus* F., Ltr.)]: **13.** 360–1 no. 407 sp. 1–3 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **11.** 494–6 (1803): **24.** Tbl. Méth. 182, 199 no. 451 (1804)—[Type: **annulata** L.]: Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 149–50 no. 541 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 331, 438 no. 508 (1810)—[Type: **annulata** L.]; Crt. Br. Ent. **8.** expl. Pl. **373** (1831)—[Type: **annulata** L.]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 84 (1840).

Fabricius [Syst. Piez. 293 no. 55 sp. 1, Ind. 14, 25, (1804)] removed **annulata** L. to *Prosopis*, but Latreille had already cited this species as the Type of *Hylaeus* F., in 1802, and it was again cited by Latreille in 1804–5, and 1810, as also by Curtis, in 1831, and by Westwood, in 1840.

Type 2: **Sphex signata** Pzr.

Prosopis Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 30 (1801)—[**Sphex signata** Pzr. (= *annulata* Pzr. **53**·1 ♂; = *signata* Pzr. **53**·2 ♀); *Apis annulata* L. (= *Hylaeus annulata* F.); *Mellinus atratus* F. *LN.*] F. Syst. Piez. p. xi, 293–6, Ind. 25, no. 55 sp. 1–14 (1804); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **89**·14 (1804): **105**·15 (1809): Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 161–3 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 218–20 no. 30 Pf. **4**·30, **11**·30 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 395–6 (1882)—[**signata** Pzr. should be taken as the Type].

[*nec* **Hylaeus* Cvr. Tbl. Elem. HN. 493–4 (1797–8)—*glutinans* Cvr. (Colletes Ltr.)].

[*nec* **Hylaeus* F. Syst. Piez. p. xiii, 319–21 no. 61 sp. 1–8, Ind. 14 (1804)—*sexcinctus* F. (Halictus Ltr.)].

The Erlangen List enumerates under *Prosopis*:—1. *Sphex annulata*; 2. *signata* Panzer; 3. *Hylaeus annulatus* Fab.; 4. *Mellinus atratus* Fab., *inedit.*

This "*Sphex annulata*" cannot possibly be the Fabrician *Sphex annulata* F. [Sppl. Ent. Syst. 245 (1798); Coq. Ill. Ic. Ins. **2**·51 Pf. **12**·4 (1801)], which is a highly coloured *Cryptocheilus* Pzr. (= § *Salius* F.)—a *Psammocharid.*

Mellinus atratus may also be set aside as a species then undescribed. Panzer has figured a *Sphex annulata* Pzr. (**53**·1) and a *Sphex signata* Pzr. (**53**·2)—the former a ♂, the latter a ♀, both certainly belonging to *Prosopis* Auctt. Neither shows any trace of lateral white hairs on the first abdominal segment, or of yellow streaks on the pronotum, etc.—it is probably impossible to identify either with certainty, but there is no reason to say that the former is not the ♂ of *annulata* L. (= *communis* Auctt.), and the latter the ♀ of *signata* Auctt. (= *bipunctata* F., *sec* Dalla Torre), except that *signata* has white hairs on the first abdominal segment laterally which do not appear in Panzer's figure. In 1807 Jurine figures *Prosopis bifasciatus* (sic) as representative of his genus, but this was not one of the species which he listed in 1801.

[It should be noted that the name "*Sphex bimaculata*" is associated with the diagnosis of *Sphex signata* Pzr. (**53**·2), but evidently by mistake, since Panzer published *Sphex bimaculata* as a species **51**·4.]

The genus *Hylaeus* was first published by Fabricius, in 1793, for the reception of sixteen species, including *annulata* L. *Prosopis* hitherto has not been traced to an earlier date than 1807 (Nouv. Méth. Hym.), but the Erlangen List carries it back to 30 May 1801—even so, however, *Hylaeus* F. (1793) is by far the older name, and, if the two genera be identical, *Hylaeus* having always had priority cannot now be discarded. We come to this decision with considerable regret, quite agreeing with Latreille [Gen. Crust-Ins. **4**. 149–50 (1809)] that the genus *Hylaeus* F. was "characteribus incertis fulcitum et specierum complexione maxime discordans," and that the genus *Prosopis* had been treated by Fabricius with equal infelicity, to which we must add that *Prosopis* Jrn. is a genus, which, apart from the name, fulfils every requirement of modern science.

The Type of *Hylaeus* F. was cited by Latreille (1802, etc.) as *Hylaeus annulatus* F.; the Type of *Prosopis* Jrn. should be either the same species, or that which Jurine figured

to represent it in Nouv. Méth. Hym., viz. *signata* Pzr. (= *bifasciatus* Jrn. Pf. 11·30). Jurine agrees that *Hylaeus* and *Prosopis* are identical—**signata** Pzr. 53·2 (= *bifasciatus* Jrn. Pf. 11·30) should be cited as the Type of *Prosopis* Jrn. (1801) which will sink as synonymous with the earlier genus *Hylaeus* F. (1793).

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III·31. **Nomada** (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.
"Gen. 31 Nomada—Nomada ruficornis, etc."

[*i. e.* NOMADA Scp. Ann. HN. **4.** 44–7 no. 3 sp. 1–8 (1770); F. Syst. Ent. 388–90 no. 120 sp. 1–7 (1775): Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. vi, 345–9 no. 160 sp. 1–15 (1793)—**ruficornis** L., *etc.*]

NOMADA Scp. (1770)

Type 1: **Apis ruficornis** L. (Jrn. 1801; Ltr. 1802).

Nomada Scp. Ann. HN. **4.** 44–7 no. 3 sp. 1–8 (1770)—[**ruficornis**, L. and seven other species]: F. Syst. Ent. pp. [27], 388–90 no. 120 sp. 1–7 (1775)—[**ruficornis** L., etc]: Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. vi, 345–9 no. 160 sp. 1–15 (1793); Ltr. Prée. Char. Ins. 137–8 no. 41 (1796); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. 32·7 (1796): 53·20–4, 55·18–24 (1798): 61·20, 62·18, 72·17–21 (1799): 78·20 (1800): 96·20–2 (1804); Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 31 (30. V. 1801)—[Type: **ruficornis** L., F.]; Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 370, 375 (1802)—[Type: **ruficornis** L.]: 14·49–50 no. 417 sp. 1–2 (1804–5); F. Syst. Piez. pp. xiii, 390–5, Ind. 20, no. 76 sp. 1–19 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 234–9 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 221–3 no. 31, Pf. 4·31, 11·31 (1807); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 169–70 no. 561 (1809); Crt. Br. Ent. **9.** expl. Pl. 419 (1832)—[Type: **ruficornis** L.]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 85 (1840).

Type 2: **Apis fabriciana** L. (Ltr. 1810).

*Nomada Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 338, 439 no. 528 (1810)—[Type: **fabriciana** L.].

[*nec* **Nomada* Lmk Syst. An. sans Vert. 274 no. 136 (I. 1801) —*variegata* L. (**Epeolus** Ltr.)—this was not one of the original types of Scopoli (1770), but it was included in *Nomada* by Fabricius (1775)].

Nomada was founded by Scopoli, in 1770, on eight species named as follows:—1. *riparia* Scp.; 2. *succincta* Scp.; 3. *squalida* Scp.; 4. *rufescens* Scp.; 5. *ruficornis* Scp.; 6. *ranunculi* Scp.; 7. *praecox* Scp.; 8. *nasuta* Scp.

Of these *succincta* is stated by Fabricius to be *gibba* F. (a *Sphecodes*); *squalida* is said by Gmelin to be larger than *gibba*, with antennae twice as long (perhaps *gibba* F. was a ♀, and *squalida* Scp. a ♂); Gmelin adds that *ranunculi* Scp. has the segments of the abdomen red at the margin on each side; that *nasuta* Scp. has an oblong abdo-

men, porrect, blunt maxillae (*i. e.* mandibles) and a bristle-shaped tongue (*i. e.* probably an *Apis* in the sense of Kirby, perhaps a *Chelostoma*); *praecox* Scp. is generally supposed to be the *Andrena* so-called by recent authors (*sec.* Dalla Torre Cat., etc.).

Lamarck, in 1801, (Syst. An. sans Vert. 136) cited *Apis variegata* L. (an *Epeolus* Ltr.) as the Type of *Nomada* F.—this species was included in those enumerated by Fabricius, but did not occur among Scopoli's types.

In 1775, Fabricius described a genus *Nomada*, without allusion to *Nomada* Scopoli. Were *Nomada* F. and *Nomada* Scp. the same genus? If not, *Nomada* F., one of the oldest and most universally adopted of all generic names must sink as a homonym—yet it is very difficult to answer the above question positively in the affirmative. Fabricius' original genus consisted of seven species, of which only two (*ruficornis* and *fabriciana*) belong to *Nomada* as at present accepted.

There is a *ruficornis* among Scopoli's species, but J. L. Christ [Naturg. Class. Ins. 161 (1791)], after briefly describing *Nomada ruficornis* Scp., says that Fabricius describes a "Verschiedenheit" (Variety ?) as *Nomada ruficornis*, and, mentioning *inter alia*, that Fabricius' species has the thorax marked with red, and the abdomen with yellow—these characters, apparently, not existing in Scopoli's insect. The latter, however, seems to be a *Nomada* in the modern sense (not, as might be suggested, a *Sphecodes*), since the antennae, labrum, and parts of the legs are said to be red. If *ruficornis* Scp. and *ruficornis* F. are conspecific (*i. e.* different sexes, or varieties, of the same insect) the Type of *Nomada* Scp. is fixed, since Fabricius includes this species in his genus, of which it is cited as the Type by Latreille (1802), Curtis (1832), and Westwood (1840). It is clear at any rate that if any species of *Nomada* Scp. can be identified with a *Nomada* in the modern sense, that species ought to be treated as the Type of Scopoli's genus—otherwise needless and intolerable confusion will be introduced into our Lists.

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III·32. ANDRENA (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164.

"Gen. 32 Andrena—Andrena succincta, bicolor. Andrena (Nomad. Fabr. inedit) lobata Panzer. Nomada gibba Fabr. Andrena musciform. Ross. (Nomada Nigrita Fabr. inedit.)

*** Bullae alarum in Nomadis et Andrenis semper reperiuntur in nervis cubitalibus et recurrentibus."**

[*i.e.* ANDRENA F. Ent. Syst. [26], 376–8 no. 118 sp. 1–14 (1775): Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. vi, 307–14 no. 157 sp. 1–31 (1793)—**succincta** L., *bicolor* F., etc.]

ANDRENA F. (1775)

Type 1: **Apis succincta** L. [*nec* Ltr., *nec* Auctt.] (Lmk. 1801).

ANDRENA F. Syst. Ent. [26], 376–8 no. 118 sp. 1–14 (1775)—[4. *bicolor* F.; 14. **succincta** L., and twelve other species]: Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. vi, 307–14 no. 157 sp. 1–31 (1793); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **7**·10 (1793): **7**·13, (2 edn.) **35**·22 (1796): **46**·15–17 (1797): **53**·19, **55**·5, **56**·1–3 (1798): **64**·16–20, **65**·18–20, **70**·22, **72**·15–16 (1799): **74**·10 (1801): **85**·15, **90**·14–15, **94**·10–11 (1804): **97**·18–19, **107**·14 (1809); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 136–7 (1796); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 272 no. 133 (I. 1801)—[Type: **succincta** L.]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 32 (30. V. 1801).

[*nec* COLLETES Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 372 (1802): **13.** 359 no. 406 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** 181–2, 199 no. 450 (1804); Ltr. Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 331, 438 no. 507 (1810)—Type: **glutinans** Cvr. (= * *succincta* [*nec* L.] Ltr.)].

Type 2: **Apis cineraria** L. (Ltr. 1810).

ANDRENA* Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3. 372–3 (1802): **13.** 362–4 no. 408 sp, 1–4 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24.** Tbl. Méth. 182 no. 452 (1804); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 227–31 no. 32 Pf. **4**·32, **11**·32 (1807); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 150–1 no. 652 (1809): Cons-Gén. Crust-Ins. 332, 439 no. 510 (1810)—[Type: **cineraria** L., F.]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 84 (1840).

Type 3: **Andrena bicolor** F.

ANDRENA* Pzr. Krit-Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2. 193–204 (1806).

Type 4: **Melitta nitida** Kby (Crt. 1826).

ANDRENA* Crt. Br. Ent. **3. expl. Pl. **129** (1826)—[Type: **nitida** Kby.].

Lamarck, in January 1801, made *succincta* L. the Type of *Andrena*. Latreille, in 1802, also cited *succincta* L. as a type, but of another genus, viz. *Colletes* Ltr. At first sight it might appear that *Colletes* Ltr. would consequently have to become a synonym of *Andrena* F. (isogenotypic), but before so deciding it will be wise to consult the original description of *succincta* L. [Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1.** 576]. The character there mentioned which at once arrests attention is "*rostrum subulatum*"—this in our judgment makes it perfectly certain, that whatever *succincta* L. was, it was not a *Colletes*. In *Colletes* the tongue is short, broad, and bifid at the apex—"*subulatum*" is of all possible words *least* applicable to it! Next we note that *succincta* has four white bands (presumably four only) on the abdomen, whereas *Colletes* species generally have all the segments

banded. Linné's description can only refer to one of the *Acutilingues* (such as *Andrena* F., *Halictus* Ltr., and *Cilissa* Leach)—of these, *Cilissa* has an extremely subulate tongue; *Halictus* also one which is distinctly subulate; and *Andrena* one, which as compared with that of *Colletes* might be called so. Yet there seems no doubt that Linné named and placed in his cabinet as *succincta* a specimen of *Colletes*. Kirby, in 1800, saw this specimen, and noticed at once that the tongue did not agree with Linné's description. Nylander also (about 1850) examined the specimen, and has stated that it was a *Colletes*, not however the insect now commonly called *succincta*, but a specimen of *fodiens* Geoffr-Fourcr. Kirby and Latreille were in correspondence about this insect, and it is quite certain that to both these authors "*succincta*" meant the species so-named in the Linnean cabinet, viz. a *Colletes*, and not an *Andrena*. But Lamarck's *Andrena succincta* F. (*Apis succincta* L.) was as certainly not a *Colletes*, for his diagnosis of the genus states expressly "Machoires et langue fort allongées"—plainly, therefore, reckoning it among the *Acutilingues*. The designation therefore of *succincta* L. as Type of *Andrena*, in the modern sense, may be accepted until it is shown for certain that the insect really described by Linné (NB.—not the specimen in his Cabinet!) was not, after all, a *Halictus* (such as *quadricinctus* F.), or a *Cilissa* (such as *leporina* Pzr.).

Colletes Ltr. being a good genus, and not a synonym of *Andrena* F., therefore stands, but the species which is its Type must not be called *succincta*. Latreille, as Kirby tells us, sent the species to him with the name "*glutinosus*"—this was published by Cuvier as *Hylaeus glutinans* (*Apis glutinans*)—Tbl. Element. HN. 493–4 (An. VI.= 1797–8), and is mentioned as a synonym of *Colletes succincta* by Latreille (HN. Crust-Ins. **13**. 355, 359). The species should be known as **Colletes glutinans** Cuvier (= **succincta* [*nec* L.] Ltr.).

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III·33. **Lasius** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1. 164.**

"Gen. 33 Lasius—Apis quadrimaculata Panzer."

[*nec* §*Lasius* F. Syst. Piez. pp. xi, 415–8, Ind. 18, no. 78 sp. 1–10 (1804)].

LASIUS Jrn. (1801)

= Podalirius Ltr. (1802); = *Anthophora* Ltr. (1803); = *Megilla* F. (1804).

Type 1: **Apis quadrimaculata** Pzr. (Jrn. 1801).

Lasius Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 33 (30 V. 1801)—[Type: **quadrimaculata** Pzr.]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **86**·16, **89**·15 (1804); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 235–8 no. 33 Pf. **4**·33, **11**.33 (1807): F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 397 (1882).

Type 2: **Apis pilipes** F. (Ltr. 1810).

Podalirius Ltr. HN. Fourmis etc. 430–1 (IV. 1802)—[1. *rotundata* F.; 2. *retusa* L. (= *acervorum* F., Ltr.); 3. **pilipes** F. [*pilipes* F. (1775) ♂; = *hirsuta* F. (1787) ♀]; 4. *versicolor* F.; 5. *crassipes* F.; 6. *lanipes* F.]: HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 371, 378–9 (1802)—[**pilipes** F.; *versicolor* F.; *crassipes* F.]. = *Anthophora* (nn.) Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. **18.** 167–9 (1803): **24.** Tbl. Méth. 183, 199 no. 458 (1804) ["Voyez Podalirie": 1. **pilipes** F. (= *hirsuta* F., Ltr.); 2. *versicolor* F.]: HN. Crust-Ins. **13.** 375–7 (1804–5) ["*Anthophore*—mot substitué à celui de *podalirie* que Lamarck avoit déjà donné à un genre de plante"]: **14.** 45–8 no. 414 sp. 1–3 (1804–5) [*anthophore*, = *podalirie*, = *lasius* Pzr.]: Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 174–6 no. 567 (1809): Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **99**·16, **105**·18–9; **106**·19 (1809): Cons-Gn. Crust-Ins. 340, 439 no. 537 (1810)—[Type: **pilipes** F.]. *Megilla* F. Syst. Piez. pp. xiii, 328–35 no. 63 sp. 1–33 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 193, 207–9, 224–7, 227–9, 246–7, 257, 260 (1806).

Type 3: **Apis parietina** F. (Ltr. 1804).

Anthophora Ltr. An. Mus. HN. Paris **3.** 251–9 Pf. **22**·1A–D (II·1804)—[*parietina* F.—not an original Type].

Type 4: **Apis retusa** L. (Crt. 1831).

Anthophora Crt. Br. Ent. **8.** expl. Pl. **357** (1831)—[Type: **retusa** L.].

Lasius Jrn. of the Erlangen List (1801) is a monotypical genus founded on *Apis quadrimaculata* Pzr. **56**·7 (= §*vulpina* Pzr. **56**·6, Jrn.)—both these names were published together in 1798. Dalla Torre lists the species as "*Podalirius vulpinus* Pzr.," treating *quadrimaculata* Pzr. as a synonym, but §*Apis vulpina* Pzr. (1798) is invalid, being homonymous with *Apis vulpina* Christ (1791)—the species should therefore be known as *Lasius quadrimaculatus* Pzr.* Later, and therefore unavailable, synonyms of *Lasius* Jrn. (1801) are *Podalirius* Ltr. (1802), *Anthophora* Ltr. (1804–5) and *Megilla* F. (1804)—Panzer adopted the last of these in the Krit. Rev (1806).

Until recently *Lasius* Jrn. was almost universally called *Anthophora* Ltr., but in Dalla Torre's Catalogue (1896), and immediately after in Friese's Monograph of the genus (1897), *Podalirius* Ltr. has been restored—Friese applying

* *Apis vulpina* Christ is utterly unlike *Lasius quadrimaculatus* Pzr. (= *Apis vulpina* Pzr.)—it may possibly be = *parietina* F., if Palaearctic (but the locality is not stated).

the name both to the genus as a whole, and also (*sensu stricto*) to a section.

In the Systema Piezatorum Fabricius made use of Jurine's name *Lasius*, but applied it to a genus of Ants which he separated from *Formica* L., and later authors have ignored Jurine's *Lasius*, no doubt because the publication of the Piezatorum (1804) antedates that of the Nouvelle Méthode (1807). But the real date of *Lasius* Jrn., as we now learn, is May 30, 1801 (Erlangen List)—§*Lasius* F. (1804) therefore sinks as a homonym of the earlier *Lasius* Jrn.

A new name for §*Lasius* F. is necessary, there being, apparently, no existing synonym, we therefore propose that it be called **Donisthorpea** in recognition of Mr. H. St.J. K. Donisthorpe's careful investigations into the bionomics of this and other Heterogynous genera.

Donisthorpea, nn.

Type: **Formica nigra** L. (= *Lasius niger* F.).

= §*Lasius* F. Syst. Piez. pp. xi, 415–8 no. 78 sp. 1–10, Ind. 18 (1804); Auctt.—[*nec* Lasius Jrn. (1801)]).

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III·34. Crocisa Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164.

"Gen. 34 Crocisa—Apis punctata. Nomada scatellata. Andrena armata Panzer."

CROCISA Jrn. (1801)

= *Thyreus* Pzr. (1806).

Type 1: **Melecta histrionica** Illig. (=**scutellaris* [nec F.] Pzr.; Ltr. 1810—[=†*scatellata* Jrn.]).

Crocisa Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164 no. 34 (30. V. 1801). [1. *punctata* F. (*punctata* F. 1775, Jrn.; = *armata* Pzr. 1799, Jrn.); 2. **histrionica** Illig. (=**scutellaris* [*nec* F.] Pzr.; †*scatellata* Jrn.)]. *Thyreus* Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 263–4 (1806)—[Type: **histrionica** Illig. (=**scutellaris* [*nec* F.] Pzr.)]. Crocisa Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 239–41 no. 34 Pf. 4·34, 12·34 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 397 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4**. 172 no. 565 (1809): Cons-Gn. Crust-Ins. 338, 439 no. 532 (1810)—[Latreille's generic description excluded *punctata* F. (the Type of Melecta Ltr.) and consequently restricted Crocisa to **histrionica** Illig. (=**scutellaris* Pzr.) which thus became the Type—**histrionica** Illig. is congeneric with *histrio* F. which was not an original type].

[NB. **Crocisa histrionica** Illiger.—*Melecta histrionica* Illig. Mag. Ins. **5**. 99 sp. 10 (1806). = *Nomada *histrio?* (*nec* F.) Rossi Fn. Etrusc. **2**. 110 sp. 930 (1790). = *Nomada *scutellaris* (*nec* F.) Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. 32·7 (1796). = *Nomada* †*scatellata* Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164 no. 34 (1801).]

Type 2: **Melecta histrio** F. (Ltr. 1810).

CROCISA Ltr. Cons-Gen. Crust-Ins. 338, 439 no. 532 (1810)—[Type: **histrio** F.—this was not an original type, but is congeneric with **histrionica** Illig., the Type as shown above.]

The names *Crocisa* Jrn. and *Melecta* Ltr. were originally given to the same generic conception, but as they are now restricted to different types it will be convenient to print the history of *Melecta* for reference.

MELECTA Ltr. (1802)

Type: **Apis punctata** F. (Ltr. 1802–10; Crt. 1826).

MELECTA Ltr. HN. Fourmis etc. 427 (IV. 1802)—[Type: *punctata* F. (with which are associated *histrio* F. and *scutellaris* F.): HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 370, 376 (1802)—[**punctata** F., and *histrio* F.]: Nouv. Dict. HN. **14.** 249–50 (1803): **24.** 183, 199 no. 459 (1803)—[Type: **punctata** F.]; F. Syst. Piez. pp. xiii, 385–7 no. 74 sp. 1–7, Ind. 19 (1804); HN. Crust-Ins. **14.** 48 no. 415 (1804–5)—[Type: **punctata** F. (Pzr. **35**·23, **70**·22)]: Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 171–2 no. 564 (1809): Cons-Gn. Crust-Ins. 338, 439 no. 533 (1810); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. (2 edn.) **32**·7, **35**·23 (1810?); Crt. Br. Ins. **3.** 125 (1826); Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 85 (1840).

The name *Crocisa* was first published in the Erlangen List. Of the three specific names included under it, two (*punctata* and *armata*) are synonyms and denote the species described by Fabricius (1775) as *Apis punctata* (= *Melecta armata* Pzr., of Dalla Torre's Catalogue). The third name "*Nomada scatellata*" (sic) is evidently intended for the "*Nomada scutellaris* Fab." figured by Panzer (Fn. Ins. Germ. **32**·7) as shown by Jurine (Nouv. Méth. Hym. 241).

Illiger (1806) recognised that the *scutellaris* of Panzer was not the true *scutellaris* of Fabricius, and renamed Panzer's species **histrionica** Illiger.

The genus *Crocisa* then was founded on two species, viz. *punctata* F. and *histrionica* Illig., one of which must be its Type.

In 1802 Latreille published his genus *Melecta* for *punctata* F., with which he associated *histrio* F. and *scutellaris* F. (HN. Fourmis etc.). Later in the same year he again used *Melecta* to include *punctata* and *histrio* but omitted *scutellaris*, and in 1803 he cited *punctata* F. as the Type of *Melecta* Ltr.

In 1809–10 Latreille definitely broke up the genus which he had formerly called *Melecta* into two genera, viz. *Melecta* Ltr. and *Crocisa* Jrn., distinguishing them on the same characters by which we still separate them (viz.

the number of joints of the maxillary palpi, and the structure of the scutellum—bidentate in *Melecta*, emarginate in *Crocisa*. As before he cites *punctata* F. as the Type of *Melecta*; for *Crocisa* he cites as Type *histrio* F., which however was not one of the original exponents of the genus, though included in it later in the Nouvelle Méthode. His description of *Crocisa* so limits that genus as to exclude from it *punctata* F., and thereby makes *histrionica* Illiger (= "*Nomada scutellata*" of the Erlangen List) its only possible Type.

Note on **Nomada scutellaris** F. Sp. Ins. **1.** 487 (1781)—*nec* Pzr.

Fabricius described "*Nomada scutellaris*" saying of it "Habitat in Sibiria, *D. Pallas. Mus. Dom. Banks.*" The Banks Collection, now in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) contains a single specimen labelled *scutellaris*, but this certainly did not come from Siberia, being in fact an Australian *Crocisa* with blue pubescent markings. It has since been determined as *C. lamprosoma* Bdv.

It is not very clear from Fabricius' language whether the insect described was a *Crocisa* or a *Melecta*. His diagnosis says "*scutello porrecto bidentato*," the fuller description following says "*scutellum postice productum emarginato bidentatum*"—no allusion is made to the maxillary palpi. Whatever this mysterious species really was, it seems very improbable that it should be identical with the Central European form figured by Panzer and cited by Jurine in the Erlangen List.

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III·35. Apis (L.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

"Gen. 35 Apis—Apis mellifica: praeter hanc nulla."

[*i.e.* Apis L. Syst Nat. (ed. **10**) **1.** 343 no. 217, 574–9 no. 218 sp. 1–39 (1758)—**mellifera** L., etc.]

APIS L. (1758)

Type: **Apis mellifera** L. 1758 (= *mellifica* L. 1767; Lmk. 1801, Jrn. 1801, Ltr. 1802–10).

Apis L. [Fn. Suec. (ed. **1**) 298–305 sp. 988–1018 (1746) *MN.*]: Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1.** 343 no. 217, 574–9 no. 218 sp. 1–39 (1758)—[Thirty-nine species, including **mellifera** L.]: Fn. Suec. (ed. **2**) [42–3], 419–26 sp. 1684–1719 (1761): Syst. Nat. (ed. **12**) **1** (**2**). 539, 953–61 no. 248 sp. 1–55 (1767) [**mellifera** L. 1758 (= *mellifica* L., 1767) etc.]; F. Syst. Ent. [27], 378–88 no. 119 sp. 1–60 (1775); Blmbch. HB. Naturges. **1.** 382–5 no. 60 sp. 1–6 (1779); F. Ent.

Syst. **2.** pp. vi, 314–42 no. 158 sp. 1–123 (1793): Sppl. 273–7 (1798); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **1**·16, **7**·11–15 (1793): **35**·23 (1796): **55**·6–17, **56**·4–24, **59**·6–7 (1798): **63**·20–2 (1799): **74**·11–12, **75**·19–21, **78**·18–19, **80**·19–21 (1800): **81**·19–21, **83**·18–19, **85**·16–18 (1804); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 138–9 (1796); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 273 no. 135 (I. 1801)—[Type: **mellifera** L. (= *mellifica* L.; Lmk.)]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 35 (V. 1801)—[Type: **mellifera** L. (= *mellifica* L., Jrn.)]; Ltr. HN. Fourmis etc. 438 (1802): HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 371, 386–7 (1802): **14.** 66–8 no. 423 sp. 1–5 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **1.** 2–50 (1803): **24.** Tbl. Meth. 184, 199 no. 467 (1804)—Type: **mellifera** L. (= *mellifica* L., Ltr.)]; F. Syst. Piez. xiv, 368–71, Ind. 1–3 no. 71 sp. 1–12 (1804); Pzr. Krit Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 106–7, 254–7 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 242–4 no. 35 Pf. **4**·35, **12**·35 (1807); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 181–2 no. 574 (1809): Cons-Gn. Crust-Ins. 341, 439 no. 543 (1810).

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III·36. Trachusa Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

"Gen. 36 Trachusa—Apis maculata, bicornis, fusca, rufa. Apis cornigera Ross. fronticornis. (Taurus Fabr. inedit.)—Panzer. aterrima Panzer."

TRACHUSA Jrn. (1801)

= *Stelis* Pzr. (1806).

Type: **Apis aterrima** Pzr. **61**·15 (M. & D. 1915; [Pzr. 1806]).

Trachusa Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 36 (V. 1801)—[1. *manicata* L. (= *maculata* F., Jrn.); 2. bicornis L. (= *rufa* L., Jrn.; = *cornigera* Rossi, Jrn.; = *fronticornis* Pzr. [*Taurus* F. ined.] Jrn.); 3. *bicolor* Schrk. (= *fusca* Chr., Jrn.); 4. **aterrima** Pzr., Jrn.]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **86**·14–15, **96**·18–19 (1804): Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 10, 204, 209, 224, 227, 230, 239, 241, 246, 247. 265 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 247–53 no. 36 Pf. **4**·36, **12**·36 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 397 (1882). *Stelis* Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 246–7 (1806)—[Type: **aterrima** Pzr. **61**·15]; Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 163–4 no. 554 (1807): Cons-Gn. Crust-Ins. 335, 439 no. 521 (1810).

Of the seven names enumerated by Jurine in the Erlangen List (1801) as exponents of the new genus *Trachusa*, the first, *maculata*, denotes an *Anthidium* F.; the last, *aterrima*, a *Stelis* Pzr.; and all the others are at present included in *Osmia* Pzr. It will be observed that the only species now generally assigned to *Trachusa* Jrn. (viz. *serratulae* Pzr. **86**·15) is not one of these seven original exponents of the genus, although it is enumerated among the species of *Trachusa* in the Nouv. Méth. Hym. (1807). This, therefore, cannot be accepted as the Type of *Trachusa* Jrn. (1801). Neither is the species figured by Jurine in

the Méthode as representing *Trachusa*, (viz. *cincta* Jrn., Pf. **12**·36—a *Dioxys* Lep.) one of the original types.

The real Type of *Trachusa* Jrn. (1801) can only be an *Anthidium* F. (1804), an *Osmia* Pzr. (1806), or a *Stelis* Pzr. (1806), and as *Trachusa* antedates all these names one of them must give place to it.

Osmia and *Anthidium* are both very long genera—Ducke in 1900 monographed 266 Palaearctic species of *Osmia*, and Friese, in 1898, 148 Palaearctic species of *Anthidium*, whereas Friese only records 22 forms of *Stelis* in 1895 (including varieties and synonyms). Clearly, therefore, by far the least inconvenience will be caused by retaining the names *Anthidium* and *Osmia* in their present senses and sinking only the somewhat less familiar *Stelis* Pzr. In justification of this method of meeting the difficulty, we may add that *Stelis* is a parasitic genus resembling in habits, and more or less in structure, *Dioxys*, and that the figure by which Jurine elected to represent his *Trachusa* in the Nouvelle Méthode (Plate **12**) is the figure of a *Dioxys*. We do not contend that Jurine had any idea of restricting the Type of *Trachusa* to the parasitic forms included in it, but by choosing one of these to supply his figure he shows at least that he regarded them as not otherwise than typical.

Stelis, then, becoming a synonym of *Trachusa*, its Type **aterrima** Pzr. (the only *Stelis* included among the original exponents of Jurine's genus) becomes the Type of *Trachusa* also.

The species *maculata* F. is a synonym of *manicata* L. (cited by Latreille in 1810 as the Type of *Anthidium* F.); *bicornis*, *rufa*, *cornigera*, and *fronticornis* are all different names for one species, viz. *bicornis* L.; and *fusca* is a synonym of *Osmia bicolor* Schrk. (*bicornis* L., F., was cited by Latreille as the Type of *Osmia* Pzr., in 1810).

[§*Taurus* F. (ined.), associated with *fronticornis* Pzr. in the Erlangen List, 1801, is homonymous with **Taurus** Storr (1780) *Mamm.*]

Diphysis Lep. (1841)

= **Trachusa* (*nec* Jrn.) Auctt.

Type: **Trachusa serratulae** Pzr. **86**·15 (= *pyrenaica* Lep.; Lep. 1841).

Diphysis Lep. HN. Ins. Hym. **2**. 307–9 sp. **1** (1841)—Type: **serratulae** Pzr. (= *pyrenaica* Lep.).

Panzer figured *Trachusa serratulae* Pzr. in 1805 (Fn. Ins. Germ. **86**·15), and this species having been included in that genus by Jurine, in 1807 (Nouv. Méth. Hym. 253) has been generally regarded as the exponent of *Trachusa* Jrn., but *serratulae* was not one of the species included in 1801 and cannot, therefore, be accepted as the Type, and not being congeneric with *aterrima* Pzr. (the Type of *Trachusa*) must be excluded from Jurine's genus. Lepeletier erected a new genus *Diphysis* in 1841 (HN. Ins. Hym. **2**. 307–9 sp. 1) for *pyrenaica* Lep., which appears to be identical with *serratulae* Pzr., and the name *Diphysis* Lep. having been adopted by Thomson, H. Müller, Pérez, etc., should take the place of **Trachusa* (*nec* Jrn.) Auctt. with Type **serratulae** Pzr.

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III·37. **Bremus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164.

"Gen. 37 Bremus—Apes bombinatrices."

[*i. e.* Apis L. *Bombinatrices* L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**). **1**. 578–9 sp. 29–39 (1758)—**terrestris** L., etc.]

BREMUS Jrn. (1801)

= *Bombus* Ltr. (IV. 1802).

Type 1: **Apis terrestris** L. (M. & D. 1915—[Ltr. 1802–10; Crt. 1835]).

Bremus Jrn. (nn.) = *Apis* L. "*Bombinatrices*" L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1**. 578–9 sp. 29–39 (1758)—[eleven species including **terrestris** L.]. Bremus Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164 no. 37 (30. V. 1801); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **85**·19–21, **86**·17–18, **89**·16–17 (1801): **90**·16–17, **94**·12 (1804): Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 216, 257 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 257–62 [no. 37] Pf. **4**·37, **12**·37 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 397 (1882). *Bombus* Ltr. HN. Fourmis etc. 437 (IV. 1802)—[Type: **terrestris** L.]: HN. Crust-Ins. **3**. 371, 385 (1802): **14**. 63–6 no. 422 sp. 1–9 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **24**. Tbl. Méth. 184, 199 no. 466 (1804)—[Type: **terrestris** L.]; F. Syst. Piez. pp. xiv, 342–53, no. 67 sp. 1–56, Ind. 5 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 257–63 (1806): Fn. Ins. Germ. **99**·17 (1809); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4**. 180–1 no. 573 (1809): Cons-Gn. Crust-Ins. 341, 439 no. 542 (1810)—[Type: **terrestris** L.]; Crt-Br. Ent. **12**. expl. Pl. **564** (1835)—[Type: **terrestris** L.]

Type 2: **Apis muscorum** L. (Wstwd. 1840).

Bombus (Ltr.) Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 86 (1840)—[Type: **muscorum** L.].

Bremus Jrn. is a new name, proposed in 1801 for a section of *Apis*, first indicated by Linné in 1758 as *Bombinatrices hirsutissimae*—this same group was named by

Latreille *Bombus*, in 1802 (HN. Fourmis etc.), but Jurine's name antedating that of Latreille the latter sinks as a synonym. The Type of *Bombus* Ltr., designated by Latreille in 1802–10, was **terrestris** L., F., and this species should be taken also as the Type of *Bremus* Jrn. *Bremus* (= *Bombus*) included parasitic as well as industrious species; the former were removed into a separate genus *Psithyrus* by Lepeletier—these therefore are no longer to be reckoned under *Bremus*. Panzer figured eight species in 1805 under the name *Bremus* and one in 1809 under *Bombus*—these, with the exception of *aestivalis* Pzr., are all industrious.

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III·38. MUTILLA (L.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

"Gen. 38 Mutilla—Mutilla."

[*i.e.* MUTILLA L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1.** 343, 582–3 no. 219 sp. 1–8 (1758)—**occidentalis** L., **europaea** L., etc.]

MUTILLA L. (1758)

= †*MUTELLA* L. (1758).

Type 1: **Mutilla occidentalis** L. (Blmbch. 1779).

MUTILLA L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1.** (†*MUTELLA*) 343, (‡MUTILLA) 582–3 no. 219 sp. 1–8 (1758)—[eight species including 1. **occidentalis** L., 4. *europaea* L., 7. *acarorum* L.]: Fn. Suec. (ed. **2**) [43], 427–8 sp. 1727–9 (1761): Syst. Nat. (ed. **12**) 1 (**2**). 539, 966–8 no. 250 sp. 1–10 (1767); F. Syst. Ent. [26], 396–8 no. 123 sp. 1–12 (1775); Müller Zool. Dan. Prod. An. 166 no. 1938 (1776)—[*acarorum* L.]: Blmbch. HB. Naturges. **1.** 386 no. 62 sp. 1 (1779)—[Type: **occidentalis** L.]; Ltr. Jr. HN. **2.** 98–101 (1792); F. Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. v, 366–72 no. 163 sp. 1–28 (1793): Sppl. 281–2 (1798); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 118–20 no. 20 (1796); F. Syst. Piez. pp. xi, 428–39 no. 83 sp. 1–51, Ind. 19–20 (1804).

Type 2: **Mutilla europaea** L. (Lmk. 1801, Ltr. 1810, Crt., Wstwd.).

MUTILLA L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1.** 343, 582–3 no. 219 sp. 1–8 (1758)—[**europaea** L., etc.]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **46**·18–20 (1797): **55**·24 (1798): **62**·19–20 (1799): **76**·20, **80**·22 (1800): **83**·20 (1801): **97**·20, **106**·21 (1809); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 268 no. 125 (I. 1801)—[Type: **europaea** L., F.]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 38 (V. 1801); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 351 (1802): **13.** 262–6 no. 370 sp. 1–6 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **15.** 297–8 (1803): **24.** Tbl. Méth. 179 no. 414 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 211–13 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 263–8 no. 38 Pf. **5**·38, **12**·38, **13**·7 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 392 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 120–1 no. 524 (1809): Cons-Gen. Crust-Ins. 314, 437 no. 450 (1810)—[Type: **europaea** L.]; Crt. Br. Ent. **2.** expl. Pl. **77** (1825)—[Type: **europaea** L.]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 83 (1840)—[Type: **europaea** L.].

The genus *Mutilla*, which originated with Linné in 1758, contained eight species including **occidentalis** L., **europaea** L., and *acarorum* L.

In 1779 Blumenbach cited **occidentalis** L. as the typical exponent of *Mutilla*, while Lamarck (1801) designated **europaea** L. as the Type, and was followed by Latreille (1802–10), Curtis (1825) and Westwood (1840).

It should be noted that Müller [Zool. Dansk. Prod. An. 166 no. 1938 (1776)], in a merely local list of a limited fauna, mentions one species only as a *Mutilla*, viz. *acarorum* L., but this, even if it were the citation of a Type, could not be maintained, for *acarorum* (a *Pezomachus*) was only doubtfully included in *Mutilla* by Linné: ("*Haec differt a reliquis quod glabra nec tomentosa sit, & videtur potius* Sphex aptera *esse*").

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III·39. FORMICA (L.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.

"Gen. 39 Formica—Formica."

[*i.e.* FORMICA L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1.** 343, 579–82 no. 218 sp. 1–17 (1758)—**rufa** L., *fusca* L. etc.]

FORMICA L. (1758)

Type 1: **Formica rufa** L. (Lmk. 1801; Crt. 1839).

FORMICA L. [Fn. Suec. (ed. **1**) 305–6 sp. 1019–23 (1746) *MN.*]: Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1.** 343, 579–82 no. 218 sp. 1–17 (1758)—[seventeen species including 2 **rufa** L., 3 *fusca* L.]: Fn. Suec. (ed. **2**) [43], 426–7 sp. 1720–6 (1761): Syst. Nat. (ed. **12**) **1** (**2**). 539 no. 249, 966–8 no. 250 sp. 1–10 (1767); F. Syst. Ent. [26], 391–6 no. 122 sp. 1–27 (1775); Blmbch. HB. Naturges. **1.** 385–6 no. 61 sp. 1–5 (1779)—[**rufa** L., etc.]: F. Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. v, 349–65 no. 161 sp. 1–60 (1793): Sppl. 279–81 (1798); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 120–1 no. 22 (1796): Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **54**·1–2 (1798): Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 268 no. 124 (I. 1801)—[Type: **rufa** L.]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 39 (V. 1801); Ltr. HN. Fourmis etc. 88–296 (IV. 1802): HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 353–7 (1802): **13.** 254–6 no. 362 sp. 1–8 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **9.** 20–37 (1803): **24.** Tbl. Méth. 178 no. 406 (1804): F. Syst. Piez. pp. xi, 395–414 no. 77 sp. 1–75, Ind. 12–14 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 11, 214–6 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 269–73 no. 39 Pf. **5**·39, **12**·39 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 391 (1882): Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 125–6 no. 528 (1809): Cons-Gen. Crust-Ins. 311, 437 no. 441 (1810)—[*herculanea* L., **rufa** L.]; Crt. Br. Ent. **16.** expl. Pl. **752** (1839)—[Type: **rufa** L.].

Type 2: **Formica fusca** L. (Wstwd. 1840).

FORMICA (L.) Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 83 (1840)—[Type: **fusca** L.].

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III·40. **Cynips** (L.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164.

"Gen. 40 Cynips—Cynips. Ophion cultellator."

[*i.e.* Cynips L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1**. 343, 553–5 no. 213 sp. 1–14 (1758)—**quercus-folii** L., etc.]

CYNIPS L. (1758)

Type 1: **Cynips quercus-folii** L. (Lmk. 1801; Wstwd. 1840).

Cynips L. Syst. Nat. (ed. **10**) **1**. 343 no. 212, 553–5 no. 213 sp. 1–14 (1758)—[fourteen species including 1. *rosae* L., 5. **quercus-folii** L., 13. *psenes* L.]: Fn. Suec. (ed. 2) [40–1], 385–88 sp. 1518–32 (1761): Syst. Nat. (ed. **12**) **1** (2). 539, 917–20 no. 241 sp. 1–19 (1767): F. Syst. Ent. [25], 315–7 no. 104 sp. 1–15 (1775); Blmbch. HB. Naturges. **1**. 377 no. 53 sp. 1–3 (1779)—[**quercus-folii** L., etc.]; F. Ent. Syst. **2**. pp. iv, 100–4 no. 137 sp. 1–22 (1793): Sppl. 213–4 (1798); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 108–9 no. 6 (1796); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **51**·1 (1798): **74**·9, **79**·7 (1800): **87**·16, **88**·10–13, **95**·12 (1804); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 266 no. 121 (I. 1801)—[Type: **quercus-folii** L., F.]; F. Syst. Piez. pp. vii, 143–8 no. 20 sp. 1–23, Ind. 10-11 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. 92–3 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 284–6 no. 40 Pf. 5·40, 12·40 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 391 (1882); Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 56 (1840)—[Type: **quercus-folii** L.].

Type 2: **Ichneumon bedeguaris** L. (Ltr. 1810).

Cynips (L.) Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3**. 312–4 (1802): **13**. 221–5 no. 349 (1804-5): Ltr. Nouv. Dict. HN. **5**. 480-5 (1803): **24**. Tbl. Méth. 175-6 no. 394 (1804): Gn. Crust-Ins. **4**. 28 no. 454 (1809): Cons-Gen. Crust-Ins. 303–4, 436 no. 415 (1810)—[Type: **bedeguaris** L., F.]

Type 3: **Cynips quercus-radicis** F. (Crt. 1838).

Cynips* (L.) Crt. Br. Ent. **15. expl. Pl. **688** (1838)—[**quercus-radicis** F. is cited as Type; but this was not one of the species included in the genus by Linné.]

[*nec* **Cynips* Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164 no. 40 (I. 1801)—**leucospoides** Hochenw. 1785 (= *cultellator* F., 1793, Jrn.). (**Ibalia** Ltr. 1802 (= *Sagaris* Pzr. 1806)].

Jurine, Erlangen List (1801) does not affect the genus *Cynips* L., for "*cultellator*" was not included in the genus by Linné.

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III·41. **Chelonus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164.

"Gen. 41 Chelonus—Ichneumon oculator."

CHELONUS Jrn. (1801)

Type 1: **Ichneumon oculator** F. (Jrn. 1801; Crt. 1837).

Chelonus Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164 no. 41 (30. V. 1801)—

[Type: **oculator** F.]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **88**·14 (1804)—[**oculator** F.; *dentatus* Pzr.]: Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 10, 99–100 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 289–91 no. 41 Pf. **5**·41, **12**·41 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 392 (1882); Crt. Br. Ent. **14**. expl. Pl. **672** (1837)—[Type: **oculator** F.]; Vrk. Bull. US. Nat. Mus. **83**. 31, 171, 177 (1914)—[Type: **oculator** F.].

Type 2: **Cynips inanita** L. (Wstwd. 1840).

**Chelonus* (Jrn.) Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 63 (1840)—[Type: *inanita* L.—this species was not included in the genus by Jurine].

Viereck accredits this genus to Panzer (Krit. Rev. 1806), and the designation of its Type to Curtis, but it now appears that *Chelonus* was first published by Jurine as a "monobasic" genus with Type **oculator** F. in the Erlangen List (1801).

57

III·42. Chrysis (L.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164.

"Gen. 42 Chrysis—Chrysis. Ichneumon auratus, semiauratus."

[*i. e.* Chrysis L. Fn. Suec. (ed. **2**) [42], 414–5 sp. 1665–9 (1761)—1. **ignita** L., 2. *aurata* L., etc.]

CHRYSIS L. (1761)

Type: **Sphex ignita** L. (Blmbch. 1779; Lmk. 1801; Ltr. 1802–10, etc.).

Chrysis L. Fn. Suec. (ed. **2**) [42], 414–5 sp. 1665–9 (1761)—[five species including **ignita** L.]: Syst. Nat. (ed. **12**) **1** (**2**). 539, 947–8 no. 246 sp. 1–7 (1767); F. Syst. Ent. [25], 357–9 no. 112 sp. 1–15 (1775); Blmbch. HB. Naturges. **1**. 380 no. 58 sp. 1 (1779)—[Type: **ignita** L.]; F. Ent. Syst. **2**. pp. v, 238–43 no. 147 sp. 1–22 (1793): Sppl. 257–8 (1798); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **5**·22 (1793): **51**·5–12 (1798): **77**·15–16, **79**·15–16 (1800): **107**·11–12 (1809); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 126–7 no. 28 (1796); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 270 no. 129 (I. 1801)—[Type: **ignita** L., F.]; Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3**. 317 (1802)—[Type: **ignita** L.]: **13**. 237–9 no. 360 sp. 1–7 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **5**. 441–2 (1803): **24** Tbl. Méth. 177 no. 405 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. x, 170–6 no. 26 sp. 1–33, Ind. 7–8 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 100–3 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 292–7 no. 42 Pf. **5**·42, **12**·42 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 397 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4**. 50 no. 479 (1809): Cons-Gen. Crust-Ins. 310, 437 no. 439 (1810)—[Type: **ignita** L., F.]; Crt. Br. Ent. **1**. expl. Pl. **8** (1824)—[Type: **ignita** L.]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 79 (1840).

[*nec* **Chrysis* Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 164 no. 42 (V. 1801)—*auratus* L. (Omalus Pzr.); *semiauratus* L. (Cleptes Ltr.)].

Neither *aurata* L., nor *semiaurata* L., (named as representations of *Chrysis* L. by Jurine in the Erlangen List) belong to that genus as now defined; the first is an *Omalus*

Pzr. (= *Elampus* Spin.) and the second a *Cleptes* Ltr. The Type of *Chrysis* L. is **ignita** L. as designated by Blumenbach (1779), Lamarck (1801), Latreille (1802–10), Curtis (1824) and Westwood (1840).

58

III·43. **Omalus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164.
"Gen. 43 Omalus."—[No types—a mere logonym.]

OMALUS Pzr. (1804)

= *Omalus* Jrn. (V. 1801) *LN.*; = *Elampus* Spin. (1806); †*Ellampus* Agassiz, Mocs.

Type: **Omalus aeneus** Pzr. (Pzr. 1804).

Omalus Pzr. [Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 43 (V. 1801) *LN.*]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **85**·13 (1804)—[Type: **aeneus** Pzr.]: **97**·17 (1806)—[**aeneus** Pzr. ♂ **85**·13 (= *nitidus* Pzr. ♀ **97**·17)]: Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 95, 103 (1806). *Chrysis* L. (4. *Elampus* Spin.) Spin. Ins. Lig. **1.** 10–11 (1806)—[*aurata* L., **aenea** Pzr., etc.]. *Ellampus* Mocs. Mon. Chrysid. 63–113 no. 5. sp. 31–98 (1889). *Ellampus* Spin. (3. *Ellampus* Mocs.) Mocs. Mon. Chrysid. 82–107 sp. 59–92 (1889)—[71 *aurata* L., 76 **aenea** Pzr.—The latter should be taken as Type].

[*nec* **Omalus* Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 300–1 no. 43 Pf. **5**·43, **13**·43 (1807)—*cenopterus* Pzr. (**Psilus** Jrn.) *vide* no. 63. p. 436].

Omalus in the Erlangen List (1801) is a mere logonym, but Panzer, in 1804 (Fn. Ins. Germ. **85**·13) gave it status in nomenclature by associating it with a definite species **Omalus aeneus** Pzr. (a Chrysid), and in 1806 (Fn. Ins. Germ. **97**·27) added *nitidus* Pzr., which is identified as the ♀ of *aeneus* Pzr. in Krit. Rev.

In Nouv. Méth. Hym., Jurine characterised his genus, which was evidently that intended by the mere word "*Omalus*" of the Erlangen List, figuring a species under the name *fuscicornis* Jrn., and mentioning other species, two of which had been figured and described by Panzer as *hemipterus* F. (**77**·14) and *cenopterus* Pzr. (**81**·14). *Omalus* Pzr. (*nec* Jrn.) has been sunk by all recent authors (Mocsary, R. du Buysson, etc.) as a synonym of *Elampus* (or *Ellampus*) Spinola, but it would seem that *Omalus* Pzr., though based on an error of identification was, notwithstanding, potentially a valid name, and, being older by a year than *Elampus*, obtained priority.

59

III·44. CERAPHRON Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 165.

"Gen. 44 Ceraphron."—[No types—a mere logonym.]

CERAPHRON Pzr. (1805)

= *CERAPHRON* Jrn. (V. 1801) *LN*.

Type: **Ceraphron formicarius** Pzr. (Pzr. 1805).

CERAPHRON Pzr. [Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 165 no. 44 (V. 1801) *LN*]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **97**·16 (1805)—[Type: **formicarius** Pzr.]: Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 135 (1806).

Edward Saunders (Index to Panzer's Fauna Insectorum Germaniae, p. [2]) gives the date of Pzr. "XCVI" as 1805, and "XCVII" as 1809, but since *formicarius* Pzr. **97**·16 is quoted by Panzer in Krit. Rev. (1806) this plate should be assumed to have been published in 1805 unless actual evidence to the contrary can be produced. [Heft **96** was published in 1804, before October—*teste* C. D. Sherborn.]*

[*nec* **CERAPHRON* Jrn. [Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 165 no. 44 (V. 1801) *LN*]: Nouv. Méth. Hym. 303–4 no. 44 Pf. **5**·44, **13**·44, **14**·9 (1807)—[1. *frontale* Ltr. (= *cornutus* Jrn.); 2. **sulcatus** Jrn.]; F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 392 (1882)—[*frontale* Ltr. ♂ (= *cornutus* Jrn.]; Spinola Ins. Lig. **2** (3). 168 no. 12 sp. 1 (1806)—[Type: **sulcatus** Jrn.]; Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 35–6 (1809)—[Type: **sulcatus** Jrn.]: Cons-Gen. Crust-Ins. 306, 436 no. 427 (1810); Crt. Br. Ent. **6.** expl. Pl. **249** (1829)—Type: **sulcatus** Jrn.]; Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. **77** (1840)—[Type: **sulcatus** Jrn. (MEGASPILUS. Wstwd.)].

Ceraphron Jrn. of the Erlangen List (1801) was a mere word without description or exponents. In 1805, Panzer associated *formicarius* Pzr. with *Ceraphron* which thus obtained a status in nomenclature, and when Jurine in 1807 (Nouv. Méth. Hym.) published *his* description of *Ceraphron* with exponents, *Ceraphron* Pzr. had already obtained a year's priority in association with a different species.

60

III·45. LEUCOSPIS (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 165.

"Gen. 45 Leucopsis—Leucopsis."

[*i.e.* LEUCOSPIS F. Syst. Ent. [25], 361 no. 114 sp. 1 (1775)—Type: **dorsigera** F.]

LEUCOSPIS F. (1775)

= †*LEUCOPSIS* F., Lmk., Jrn.

Type: **Leucospis dorsigera** F. (F. 1775).

LEUCOSPIS F. Syst. Ent. [25], 361 no. 114 sp. 1 (1775)—[Type: **dorsigera** F.]: Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. v, 245–7 no. 149 sp. 1–3 (1793):

* Mr. Sherborn has very kindly allowed us to collate his notes with our own.

Sppl. 259 (1798): Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **15**·17 (1794): **58**·15 (1798): **84**·17–18 (1801); Ltr. Préc. Car. Ins. 109–10 no. 7 (1796). *Leucopsis* Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 267 no. 122 (I. 1801): Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 165 no. 45 (V. 1801). Leucospis Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3**. 311 (1802): **13**. 218–9 no. 347 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **13**. 111–12 (1803): **24**. Tbl. Méth. 175 no. 392 (1804). *Leucopsis* F. Syst. Piez. p. x no. 25 (1804). Leucospis F. Syst. Piez. 168–70 no. 25 sp. 1–6, Ind. 18 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2**. 100 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 305–7 no. 45, [*Leucopsis*] Pf. **5**·45, **13**·45 (1806); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6**. 392 (1882); Ltr. Cons-Gen. Crust-Ins. 303, 436 no. 412 (1810).

"*Leucopsis*" of the Erlangen List is probably a mere error, but this spelling also occurs on the Plates of the Nouv. Méth. (not in the text), in Lamarck's Syst. An. sans Vert. (1801) and on p. x of Fabricius' Syst. Piez. (1804), but in Ent. Syst. **2** (the work cited by Jurine) the spelling is *Leucospis*.

61

III·46. Codrus Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 165.

"Gen. 46 Codrus."—[No types—a mere logonym.]

CODRUS Pzr. (1801)

= *Codrus* Jrn. (V. 1801) *LN*.

Type: **Codrus niger** Pzr. (Pzr. 1801).

Codrus Pzr. [Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 165 no. 46 (V. 1801) *LN*.]; Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **85**·9 (VII. 1801)—[Type: **niger** Pzr.]; Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 308–9 no. 46 Pf. **5**·46, **13**·46 (1806)—[**niger** Pzr. and two other species].

Codrus was first published in the Erlangen List (30. V. 1801), but being without description or associated species must be attributed to Panzer, who gave as an exponent *niger* Pzr., later in the same year (VII. 1801). Jurine described the genus in 1807 including two other species with niger Pzr.

62

III·47. Chalcis (F.) Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1**. 165.

"Gen. 47 Chalcis—Chalcis. Cynips armata Panzer. pluresque Ichneum. minuti."

[*i.e.* Chalcis F. Mant. Ins. **1**. pp. xv, 272–3 no. 116 sp. 1–7 (1787)—**sispes** L., etc.]

CHALCIS F. (1787)

= *Smiera* (Spin.) Crt.

Type: **Sphex sispes** L., F. (Lmk. 1801, Ltr. 1802).

Chalcis F. Mant. Ins. **1.** pp. xv no. 115, 272–3 no. 116 sp. 1–7 [1787]—[1. **sispes** L., and six other species]: Ent. Syst. **2.** pp. v, 194–8 no. 142 sp. 1–11 (1793): Sppl. 242–3 (1798); Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **32**·6 (1796): **76**·14, **77**·11, **78**·15–16, **84**·16 (1801): **88**·15 (1804); Lmk. Syst. An. sans Vert. 266 no. 120 (I. 1801)—[Type: **sispes** L.]; Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 165 no. 47 (V. 1801); Ltr. HN. Crust-Ins. **3.** 311–12 (1802)—[Type: **sispes** L., F.]: **13.** 219–21 no. 348 sp. 1–6 (1804–5): Nouv. Dict. HN. **4.** 572–3 (1803): **24.** Tbl. Méth. 175 no. 393 (1804); F. Syst. Piez. pp. x, 159–67 no. 24 sp. 1–33, Ind. 7 (1804); Pzr. Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 92, 93, 95, 97–9 (1806); Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 312–16 no. 47 Pf. **5**·47, **13**·47 (1807); F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 392 (1882); Ltr. Gn. Crust-Ins. **4.** 25–7 no. 452 (1809): Cons-Gen. Crust-Ins. 303, 436 no. 413 (1810). *Smiera* (Spin.) Crt. Br. Ent. **10.** expl. Pl. **472** (1833). Chalcis Wstwd. Syn Gn. Br. Ins. 65 (1840).

63

III·48. **Psilus** Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 165.

"Gen. 48 Psilus—Tiphia cenoptera Panzer."

PSILUS Jrn. (1801)

= **Omalus* Jrn. (1801 *LN.*; 1807); = **Bethylus* [*nec* Ltr.] Wstwd.

Type: **Tiphia cenoptera** Pzr. (Jrn. 1801).

Psilus Jrn. Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 165 no. 48 (30. V. 1801)—[Type: **cenoptera** Pzr.]. **Omalus* Jrn. [Erl. Litt-Ztg. **1.** 164 no. 43 (30. V. 1801) *LN.*]: Nouv. Méth. Hym. 300–1 no. 43 Pf. **5**·43, **13**·43 (1807)—[**cenoptera** Pzr., and two other species]; F-G. K. & K. MT. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. **6.** 392 (1882). **Bethylus* (*nec* Ltr.) Wstwd. Syn. Gn. Br. Ins. 76 (1840)—[Type: **cenoptera** Pzr.].

[*nec* **Psilus* Pzr. Fn. Ins. Germ. **83**·11 (1801)—[*cornutus* Pzr.]: Krit. Rev. Ins. Deutsch. **2.** 93 (1806)—[*cornutus* Pzr.]; Jrn. Nouv. Méth. Hym. 317–19 no. 48 Pf. **5**·48, **13**·48 (1807)—[*cornutus* Pzr., and three other species]—*cornutus* Pzr. (**Sparasion** Ltr.)].

Psilus of the Erlangen List (1801) had as Type *Tiphia cenoptera* Pzr., which was referred to the genus *Ceraphron* (Jrn.) Pzr., by Panzer in 1806, while the *Psilus* of Panzer (1801) included only a single species *Psilus cornutus* Pzr. (†*cornatus* Pzr.) now placed in the genus *Sparasion* Ltr. Westwood, in 1840, cited *Tiphia cenoptera* Pzr. as the Type of *Bethylus* Ltr., but *Bethylus* Ltr. (1802) was a monotypical genus founded on *Tiphia hemiptera* F.